ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,220—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1898. [TEN PAGES

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
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CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Monis	9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th "
B.M.L.			21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS leave BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	F. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,420	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 4 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued VIA Trieste and Brindisi, Calais, Ostend, Queenborough, Harwich, Leith, Hull, Leopold's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue Rail Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Austrian House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday. Tuesday.
LAOS	6,020	Flandin	18th Feb, 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	7,323	Ducdateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HANDBOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 7th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 3rd Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

— BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,580	3rd Feb., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 135.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily local Liner.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 30th January 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1898.

A RECOGNISED AND STANDARD MEDICINE prescribed throughout the Indian Continent.

KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE.

It is regarded by those experienced in its use, as ALMOST INFALLIBLE if administered in time and according to directions. IT HAS effected many MARVELLOUS CURES, and the Company holds many valuable testimonials as to its efficacy.

THE TINCTURE should be kept in EVERY HOUSEHOLD ready for instant use in any emergency.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES, with full direction in ENGLISH, MARATHI and URDU, at Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of tea in chests and whole coffee on application.

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the touch of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Patent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every drug added to secure its solubility."

NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE
WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPHTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Micrococie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Naphthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

Extract from *Times of India*, January 6th, 1898.

"The Commercial Carbolic Acid does not take to water so readily as that which is more chemically pure, beads of Acid float about undissolved at the top of the pail, showing no reality of solution."

The object in mixing Carbolic Acid with water is to obtain a distribution of its disinfecting powers over given areas, but this can be brought about equally well by combining the Acid with a suitable base in the form of powder.

TREACHER'S
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER 15 per cent.

Mixed in proportion of fifteen per cent. of Carbolic Acid, gives all the advantages which can be obtained from using the same Acid in conjunction with water, and from the facility with which it can be used and carried about is in many respects superior.

Disinfectants sold by this Company are made from materials which are obtained from the BEST ENGLISH SOURCES OF SUPPLY, and which are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY.

PRICES—

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
CREASOTINE, 8 oz. Bottle	0	6	0	7
" 32 oz. "	1	0	1	2
" 1 Gal. Tin	3	0	3	6
" 5 Gal. Drums	14	0	15	12
NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE, Box of 7 lbs.	1	4	1	7
" " " 14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
" " " 28 lbs.	4	0	4	8
" " " 1 cwt.	12	8	14	0
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID, per Gal.	3	8	4	0
" " " 5 Gal. Drums	15	0	17	0
TREACHER'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, per Cwt.	10	8	11	12
" " " per ton	190	0	212	0
" " " in Tins of 2 lbs.	0	8	0	9
" " " " 28 lbs.	3	0	3	6

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

All the above are ready for immediate delivery in any quantities.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,982,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,930,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMON SENSE DICTATES

That it is FAR BETTER to PREVENT the HAIR FALLING off than to undertake its RESTORATION after the injury is done.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is a NOURISHING STIMULANT Specially produced from

COSTLY MATERIALS

for daily use on the Toilet.

It PREVENTS the FALLING of the Hair and also forms a

MOST DELICATE DRESSING,

suitable alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bott'e.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A PURE, WHOLESOME AND SIMPLE REMEDY FOR HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, SKIN ERUPTIONS, NAUSEA AND SEA SICKNESS, SLIGHT LIVER ATTACKS,
And many other SIMPLE AILMENTS.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

Is one of the BEST PREPARATIONS of it kind, and unlike those imported, it can always be relied upon as

PERFECTLY FRESH AND ACTIVE.

FORMS a Pleasant and Beneficent Beverage for Morning use generally.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHENYLE Is the best and safest Liquid Disinfectant. Beware of Imitations. Per bottle, Re. 0-6, 0-12, 1-12; per gallon, Rs. 4-8.

SOLE AGENTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR RS. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 0	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	43 7	49 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 9	43 13	49 11	50 8	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	44 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 14

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "SAHARA," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and will DISCHARGE her CARGO in the Stream. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and take DELIVERY in BOATS. Boats must be sent alongside the Steamer at once to take delivery, otherwise the Cargo will be discharged by Steamer at the risk and expense of Consignee.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ORIENTAL BUILDING.

TO LET.—THE GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the above Building, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Building is fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT 1884.

IN accordance with Rule 17 (3) under the above Act for the Manufacture, Possession and Sale of Explosives in the Presidency of Bombay, I hereby give notice that I have received an application from the Wondali (Deccan) Gold Mines, Limited, Thacker's Buildings (Fort) Bombay, for the establishment of a Dynamite and Detonator Magazine at the foot of the Anop Hill, Matunga, about 4 0 feet north of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company's Farthest Shed.

Now I hereby fix TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1898, as the date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a Magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to me and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

The objection will be heard at my office at 12 noon, on the date fixed unless another time and place be arranged for the purpose. Dated this 31st day of January 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay.

A COMPLETE LIST OF BOOKS
ON
ASTROLOGY, PALMISTRY, MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

	Rs. a.
Complete Arcana of Astral Philosophy or the Celestial Philosopher to which is added the Ruling of the Microcosm, by W. J. Simmonite	12 8
The Text-book of Astrology, by Alf. J. Pearce	20 0
Raphael's Private Instructions in Genethliacal Astrology, being adapted for those who are a little advanced in the study of Astrology	21 0
The Astrologer's Guide, being the one hundred and forty-six considerations of the famous Astrologer, Guido Bonatus	7 8
The Influence of the Stars: a book of Old World Lore by Rosa Baughan	5 0
Kabalistic Astrology or your fortune in your name, by Sepharial	2 8
Practical Astrology, being a simple method of instruction in the Science of Astrology, by Alan Leo	3 8
Seven easy lessons in Astrology, by J. B. Sullivan	2 8
Simple Method of Instruction in the Science of Astrology, containing the true Nature of the Planets, the editor of "Modern Astrology"	1 0
The Astrologer's Ready Reckoner for ascertaining from the Ephemerides the approximate Zodiacal position of the sun, moon and planets at any time from Noon to Noon by C. J. Barker	3 8
The Daily Guide with Simmonite's Prognostications on Revolutions or Solar figures	1 0
Raphael's Pythoness of the East or complete Key to Futurity	1 0
A description of the Faces and Degree of the Zodiac, by Raphael	1 0
The Geocentric Longitudes and Declinations of the four Superior Planets from 1800 to 1882 inclusive, by Raphael	1 0
Raphael's Tables of Houses	1 0
A Table of the Principal Stars with directions for recognizing them, by C. J. Benton	2 0
Raphael's Key to Astrology	0 12
Raphael's Horary Astrology	2 4
Raphael's Guide to Astrology, 2 vols	4 8

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

To be presented to the Shareholders at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank to be held on Monday, the 14th February, 1898.

Liabilities and Reserves.	Amounts. Rs. a. p.	Totals. Rs. a. p.	Assets and Properties.	Amounts. Rs. a. p.	Totals. Rs. a. p.
To Capital Subscribed 40,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	40,00,000 0 0		By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates, Commercial and Private Bills		1,17,37,124 0 6
Deduct under call not yet paid	2,71,449 15 2		Loans	53,00,499 10 10	
To Rest		37,28,550 0 10	Cash Credits	29,36,157 8 4	
Reserve Fund	13,80,643 15 0	15,35,180 2 11	Demand Advances	19,66,740 7 4	
Equalising Dividend Fund	1,00,000 0 0		Bills Discounted and Promissary Notes	15,33,726 6 0	
Pension and Guarantee Fund	10,000 0 0		By Bills of Exchange Receivable		28,1?2 1 4
Undrawn Dividends	6,406 15 0		Bills for Collection, as per Contra		2,38,296 14 10
Net Profits for the year, including Amount brought forward	2,67,530 1 11		Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery	4,98,250 6 3	
Less 10 per cent. Dividends to 30th Sept. 1897, and interest on Capital Calls	2,39,915 13 0		Less written down	1,37,563 2 6	3,60,687 3 9
Further Divisible Balance	23,434 4 11		By Adjusting Account		75,200 11 7
Due to Shareholders		57,64,035 2 9	Branches Depositary		2,72,913 9 6
To Interest Deposits	9,92,612 5 11		Stamped Papers		1,972 10 9
Current Account Balances	13,91,901 4 1		Cash and Investments		71,72,828 2 10
Due to Depositors		1,07,84,513 10 9	Government Paper	34,28,055 7 7	
To Bills Payable and Liabilities on Credits		31,55,292 9 6	Other Investments	27,53,825 3 2	
Bills received for Collection		2,38,293 14 10	Balances with Bankers	7,97,077 2 6	
Bankers' Balances		21,971 2 0	Cash	2,23,090 5 7	
Sundries		4,88,133 14 0			1,99,37,185 7 1
			By Preliminary Expenses		15,057 15 0
			Gross Expenditure	49,583 6 7	
			Written off	34,525 7 7	
Total Rupees		1,99,52,213 6 1	Total Rupees		1,99,52,243 6 1

Certified that I have examined the Accounts and Securities of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1897, and that this Statement correctly represents the Bank's affairs as nearly as circumstances admit in accordance with the requirements of Section 69 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

H. REYNOLDS,
Accountant.

A. RONALDSON,
Auditor.

The Commercial Bank of India, Limited, Madras, 3rd January, 1898.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

THE DIRECTORS have pleasure in submitting the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

The Gross Profit for the past year, after allowing for interest on Deposits, Rebate of interest on Current Bills, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, amounts to Rs. 5,91,908-7-7, which, with the balance of Rs. 3,61?-3-4 brought forward on 31st December, 1896, amounts to Rs. 5,95,240-10-7.

To this sum the Directors are authorized by the Articles Association for the purpose of Equalising Dividends, have added a sum of Rs. 56,000 from Equalising Dividend Fund, thereby making the total Rs. 6,50,240-10-7. From this sum all charges of Head Office, and Branches, a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the 3 quarters ending 30th September, 1897, and interest on Capital Calls, have been deducted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2?,431-4-11 available for distribution.

Your Directos have decided to pay a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the last quarter of 1897, and this will leave a sum of Rs. 1,20-9-11 to be carried forward.

Plague and Famine have interfered very much with the Bank's progress during the past year. The short fall in our Profits is however accounted for by the look up of a large sum in the Arcot Sugar Works and Distilleries, the development of which Property has for some time claimed the special attention of your Board. I am please to say that this property, which was amalgamated during the past 6 months with the Sugar Works and Distilleries of Messrs. Parry and Co., under the name of the Madars Consolidated Sugar and Spirit Factories, Limited, has been advantageously disposed of in London to the East India Distillers and Sugar Factories Limited, and a copy of the Propectus of this Company has been sent to you all. A considerable sum of money will shortly be available, and this will be very acceptable in the present state if strangency in the money market.

As the payment of Quarterly Dividends appears to be less appreciated than was anticipated when it was first introduced, and as the distribution involves considerable additional work with the large increase in our Capital, your Directors have decided to revert to the practice of paying half-yearly Dividends.

I am glad to say that all our New Branches are making progress and fast building up a connection, and that the Staff generally continue to give satisfaction.

It is with much pleasure I have to state that the health of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. E. Stranack, has much improved, and that he will shortly be able to return to duty.

W. H. OAKES,
Acting President.

Madras, 27th January, 1898.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX HERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th February.

Prospectuses and all information may be obtained from the Undersigned on application.

A. J. PEILE, R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.
R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Treasurer.

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THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

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EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

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INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS.					
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Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1500
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,335
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 14,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	125
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of Australia & China	40,000	320	320	9 pr. ct.	2894
Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	360
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad advg.	700	1,000	200	Nil.	760
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	420
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	60
Arbuthnot & Co. & M. Co., Ld.	518	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellasis S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellasis')	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	...	80
Britannia Mills	1,900	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	875
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,000
Shree Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.50	970
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	8 pr ct.	121
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	760
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	925
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	800	500	dvd Rs.40	490
Bale Tanning and Reeling					
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	220
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	550
Fazulbhoy Mills	1,250	1,000	0	dvd Rs.30	5 0
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.35	560
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	760
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,0 0	50	80
Hydechest	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Imperial Cotton	977	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	825
James Greaves	1,400	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	2174
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	675
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	83
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	955
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spining & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunbowa)	8,600	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	250
Madhva Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 25	375
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs.2	320
Presidency Mills, Co., Ltd.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	1,760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,0	dvd Rs.	1 03
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.9	860
Shahapoor Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.20	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills	1,300	25	250	Rs.5.	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	5 0
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	80	815
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Vestabhaker Lukhmidhankerc Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	200	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	800xcon.
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Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	480	250	all	dvd Rs15	230
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11*5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Nagpur)	280	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
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Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Bombay Co-operative Press	200	200	200	14	155
Brooke (City) Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs35	210
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	400	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahitva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mathuradpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
Munmar M	100	250	8	15	205
New Hersc	500	500	00	dvd Rs25	525
New Indian	41 00	125	125	dvd 16½	14½
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Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,00
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Serab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Times of India Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
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MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
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Do. New Issue.	500	575	625	75	1,650
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Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2000	500	500	...	82
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	500	175	21	348
Kursetjee Leading	500	500	350	30	181
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Naoroji Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	142
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	71
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs30	455xd
Scantly & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	4*5
Thacker & Co.	2,000	200	200	50	1,225
Thacker & Co., Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100		148
	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	27

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English Gold	Rs.	14-4
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Bombay bar Gold	"	28-5
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-2
Bar Silver 17	"	72-8
Do. 17	"	72-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water 7-23m., 10 8s. Low water, 2-57m., 2-2s.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture by Mr. E. H. Aitken on "The Sense of Taste," 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Lantern Lecture on Ireland, by Mr. T. A. Bailey, 8-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from yesterday, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 6, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Kassibai, a woman, aged about fifty years, residing at 8th Lane, Khetwady, was, on Monday afternoon, going along the Falkland Road, with a basket on her head, when her foot accidentally slipped and she fell down, dislocating her knee-joints. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—A jowlee hut, belonging to one Simon Antone, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, was found to be on fire, yesterday morning, and in a short time was razed to the ground, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 405. A fire-engine from Mahim was quickly on the spot, and extinguished the flames in about half-an-hour. The cause of the fire was not known.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.—The number of persons who were inoculated with Professor Haffkine's protective serum by Dr. Ratanshah Temuljee Nariman, at his father's residence in Gunbow Street, during last week, from 24th to 31st January, was 320, most of them being Parsees. The total number inoculated during the last two weeks by Dr. Ratanshah was 750 persons. Besides these, he inoculated 85 persons in the Swadeshi Mills, at Cooria, on Monday last.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.—The following runs will take place during the next week:—Saturday afternoon, 5th inst.—Paper Chase meet, Bombay Volunteer Rifles Head-quarters, at 4 p.m., and Byculla Club at 4-15 p.m. Monday, 7th inst.—Ladies Invitation Moonlight run—Meet Esplanade Bandstand at 8-45 p.m., and Wilson College at 9-15 p.m. The run will be to Mahim Woods. Ladies invitation cards can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, B. V. R. Head-quarters.

THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.—This building, next to the Esplanade Hotel, which was burned down one morning two years ago, is now, or what is left of it, in the hands of Messrs. Gostling and Morris and the contractors, with a view to its reconstruction on a larger scale. It will have a new floor under the level of the former groundfloor and another over all, while the godowns and workshops at the back make way for the expansion of the main building right to the roadway. It is hoped by this means to mitigate the excessive heat from the confined situation which made the former building a Turkish bath even in the cold weather. The new building will probably be ready for occupation in October or November 1899.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday at Clive Road, touching the death of Dongersey Ramji, aged six years, a Hindu orphan, residing with his uncle on the second storey of a house on that road. On Monday afternoon the deceased was playing on a bench placed against a window in the passage, outside the room, when he accidentally fell out of the window on to the pavement below. When picked up he was found to be dead, having sustained a large wound on the head, and was bleeding from his nose and mouth. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lt.-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Salut a L'Aigle Russe—Lignard.
Fantasia	Village Festival—Rosse.
Selection	La Cigale—Caryll.
Gavotte	A Wee Bit Heather—Zavertal.
Scena e	Canal di (Grasan)—Verdi.
Valse	Dream of Spring—Oilerenshaw.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DANGER OF PLAYING WITH LUCIFER MATCHES.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Byculla, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Yessoobai, aged three years, daughter of a police lance-naik, doing duty at Byculla, and residing in the police lines at the old head police office, Byculla. On the morning of the 18th ultimo, during the absence of her parents, the deceased lighted a match, which set fire to her clothes. Her screams brought a neighbour, who tore off the burning garment and extinguished the flames, but not before she was extensively burned all over her body. Her father, on returning home, removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were observed to be fatal, but he refused to do so and brought deceased home, where she grew worse and died on Monday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL RESULT OF CARRYING A HEAVY LOAD.—On the forenoon of the 20th December last one Noor Jooma, a Mahomedan labourer, aged about eighteen years, was brought to the J. J. Hospital by his friends suffering from pain in the nape of the neck. On admission he stated that about two weeks previously, while working in a godown, he lifted up a heavy load and was carrying it on his head, when it fell down and twisted the neck. He felt very little pain then and continued to work until about two weeks after, when the pain in the neck became acute, and he was unable to bend the neck and had some difficulty in swallowing food. On examination at the hospital, his neck was found to have been dislocated. After admission he had fever every second or third day, his left side became paralysed, and he lost his power of speech. He grew worse and died on Monday night. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the hospital, on view of the body of the deceased labourer, when a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

APPLICATION FOR RE-TRIAL REFUSED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge, and Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 3rd Judge.)

DAWOOD ISMAIL AND CO. VS. CLIVE DURANT.

THIS was an appeal made by the defendant against the decision of the learned third Judge who, on the 13th January last, passed a decree against him for Rs 64, and in a case in which the plaintiffs had filed an action against the defendant for the recovery of that amount for goods supplied to him. When the case was heard by the learned third Judge, the defendant contended that the transaction in question was a credit one, and the understanding between the parties was that no claim should be preferred till the beginning of February. The defendant also applied for a postponement on the ground that one of his principal witnesses was away at Rajkote. In the event of his application being refused the defendant applied for a commission for the examination of the witness at Rajkote. His Honour the third Judge agreed to the latter alternative, provided the defendant deposited the amount claimed together with the court's costs and the expenses incurred on the commission, but as the defendant was unable to deposit the amount, a decree was passed against him with costs and made it payable in the usual manner. In pursuance of this decree, the plaintiffs issued an execution and had the defendant arrested. Against this order Mr. Durant moved the Full Bench for a re-trial, on the ground that the learned third Judge in trying the case acted unfairly towards him and in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the defendant.

The Chief Judge, in refusing the application, remarked that the case was a very simple one, in which certain goods were supplied to the defendant and for which he granted a receipt which he acknowledged. The only defence set up at the hearing was that the money was not due till the 1st of February. With regard to this contention there was oral evidence on oath on both sides, and the learned Judge was quite competent to judge which story was true. Under the circumstances he (the Chief Judge) could not interfere with the decision of the lower Court. His Honour further observed that the case was adjourned in the lower Court to enable the defendant to call his witnesses. The learned third Judge was quite right in calling upon the defendant for a deposit of expenses for the commission which he wanted to issue, and as the defendant was not able to do so, there was no other course open but to proceed with the case. The court for the above reasons refused the application for a re-trial. The defendant could appeal to the High Court if he thought necessary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE 9th Spoon Competition was held at Coorla last week. Ranges 300 and 400 yards. The following are some of the best scores:—

	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Gr " Campbell	17	27	44† *a*
Gr E Tooth	18	25	43 *c*
Gr A Crook	18	25	43 *a*
Gr W Brown	19	23	42*
Gr A Rusnius	21	20	41 *b*
Sergt Instr E Staples	16	23	39 *a*
Gr A Warwick	17	22	39
Sergt H O Coates	18	21	39 *c*
Sergt Major J Owens	18	20	38 *b*
Gr W Ford	17	18	35

* Wins 1st Spoon. † Wins 2nd Spoon.
a Handicapped 2 points
b " 5 "
c " 8 "

These competitions will be suspended on the 6th, 12th, and 20th February, on account of the annual carbine meeting, which comes off on those dates.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAYEN PANDURANG KULKARNI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in November last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears that Pandurang Raghunath and Narayen Pandurang were charged with intentionally causing the death of Krishnajee Dajee Kulkarni by striking him on the head, at Borkuat, on the 28th September last. On the night of the murder, the deceased's family went to sleep while he sat up to write his accounts. Some time afterwards his wife was awakened by the removal of her bracelets. She found her husband lying on the floor unconscious and bleeding. It was alleged that four eye-witnesses identified the accused. The Sessions Judge thought that of these, three might be left out of the question. The mother of the deceased was nearly stone-blind. The other two boys had probably picked up their story from other witnesses. The only eye-witness of real importance, Mr Kincaid said, was the deceased's wife. She stated that while the men were removing her bracelets, she recognised the two accused. A third person was there whom she could not identify. The Sessions Judge acquitted and discharged the first accused; but his opinion was that the deceased's wife possibly saw the second accused, and inferred that he must have been assisted either by his father or his brother. The defence pointed to circumstances that might suggest the murder was committed by dacoits. In the evidence of Sai, the deceased's wife, a third person was mentioned. He took away the box, and no doubt made the false trail to the river. At the same moment, the two accused, with some show of plausibility, appeared at their house door, and on the arrival of a witness, informed him that their house had also been looted. The offence, Mr. Kincaid felt certain, was not committed by robbers. Against the second accused there was the positive assertion of Sai that she saw him remove her bracelets. A motive for the crime existed in the long-standing enmity between the deceased's family and the accused. When to the deposition of Sai and the motive, was added the attempt of the accused and his father to make the offence appear the work of dacoits, there remained in Mr. Kincaid's mind no doubt as to the second accused's guilt. As the evidence was merely circumstantial, the Sessions Judge had not awarded capital punishment.

Mr. Justice Parson, in giving the court's decision, said: The decision of the case depends entirely upon the amount of credit to be given to the witness Sai, the widow of the murdered man, for it is on her evidence that the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the Assessors, has convicted the appellant Narayen, though he acquitted his co-accused, Pandurang, who was also implicated by Sai. In our opinion Sai is quite a reliable witness. At first she named no one as having been seen by her. The two reports of the man, who was in charge of the Patil's duties, sent off early in the morning of the 29th September contain no name. In her statement to the panch (no one of whom, however, has been examined, except perhaps Ramrao, who says he does not remember anything) she mentions twelve only. She told the chief constable on the 29th September that she had seen Apa and Narayan in her house. When examined again on the 7th October (the chief constable having in the meanwhile ascertained that Apa was at Aundh on the night of the murder) she says that it was Pandurang and Narayan whom she had seen in her house. There are many discrepancies in her evidence, not the least of which is her one statement that her bangles, which she alleged were stolen, were of gold, worth Rs. 140 and her other that they were of brass and worth only some 12 annas. She seems to us to have accused the appellant not because she had seen him, but as a deathrough, induced to do so possibly on account of the enmity that she supposed to have existed between him and her husband. It was for this reason that she accused other members of his family. She seems also to have been assisted in getting up the case by Hari and Ramrao, for Hari (5) says that she gave him the names of Pandurang and Narayen, and Raurao (10) says that she told him that she had seen Apa, Pandurang and Narayan, and other persons who had run away. These statements, evidently made in order to furnish corroboration to her previous statement, must be untrue. The other persons who came to her house on her alarm (Tukaram and Bala) have not been examined. The enquiry in the Sessions Court has not been as full as it ought to have been, and we notice that neither the reports of the Patel nor the *panchnama* have been exhibited.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the conviction of, and the sentence passed upon the accused, acquitted him, and directed his discharge.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presiding. There are six cases for trial, implicating as many prisoners, two of whom are Hindus, two Mahomedans, one Parsee, and one European. There are for trial two cases of murder, two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of rape and one of theft as a servant. Three of the cases have been committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, two by Mr. P. H. Dastoor and one by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, magistrate of Poona. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Dewjee Malari, a Hindu, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for murder.
2. Sulleman Jamal, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for rape.
3. Coomabai, a Hindu woman, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and exposing a child with the intention of abandoning it.
4. Ismailkhan Baukerkhan, a Mahomedan, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
5. Peroshah Rustenjee alias Cursetjee Manekjee, a Parsee, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for theft as a servant.
6. William Edward Piper, a European, committed by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, magistrate of Poona, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

THE ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.

WAS THE ASSAULT A GRIEVOUS ONE?

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Oliver Dias was again charged by Constable Harris with having, on the 24th ultimo, caused grievous hurt to Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused conducted his own case. Police Superintendent Hack and Inspector Barker attended the case on behalf of the police.

Dr. Joseph Dias, House-Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, was first examined. He said that on the night of the 24th ultimo, at about 8-45 p.m., the complainant was brought to the hospital. He had a contused wound of about three-quarters of an inch in length on his nose. There was a fracture of the nasal bone near the bridge on the left side. In his (witness's) opinion the injury might have been caused by a blow with the fist. It was very likely that the blow was a violent one. The complainant was bleeding from the nose. After the wound was dressed, he refused to stay in the hospital. He was visiting the hospital daily as an out-door patient. In the ordinary course, he would probably take six weeks to get completely cured.

Being called upon to cross-examine the witness, the accused declined to do so, and said that from information he had received he had great reason to doubt that the complainant had sustained any fracture. He submitted that in the interests of justice the court should order the complainant to be examined by the Police Surgeon in order to ascertain whether he had really sustained a fracture or not.

The magistrate said that before deciding this application he would ask some questions of the witness.

Examined by the court, witness stated that from the appearance of the injury he thought that in all probability it was a natural result of a blow upon the nose. The blow having caused a fracture of the bone, it must be a violent one. At the time of giving a blow if a person had a ring on his finger the impact or violence would be greater than if he had done so with a bare hand. The result of such a blow would also have been greater.

The accused then renewed his application.

The magistrate said that he had absolutely no power to make the order asked for by the accused.

The accused suggested that the complainant might be asked if he was willing to submit himself to such an examination by the Police Surgeon.

Mr. Kapadia said that neither the police nor the complainant would take upon themselves the responsibility of moving the Police Surgeon of their own accord, but if the accused wished it he might himself move the Police Surgeon or any other medical officer of equal standing and get the complainant examined at his own house.

This course was agreed to, the accused undertaking to communicate with the complainant after he had made an appointment with a medical officer.

The magistrate eventually postponed the case to Tuesday next, and said he trusted that accused would utilize the interval in making his application to the High court, about which he had expressed his intention at the last hearing.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY

FOR the week ended January 15th the North-Western Railway earnings were Rs. 6,34,575, being an increase of Rs. 87,183 over the similar period of last year. The total increase in the financial year to date is Rs. 40,61,659.

RAIN is badly wanted in the Punjab, and reports from out-stations show that the crops are suffering from want of rain. Hissar, Amritsar and Rawalpindi have had some showers, but they can do with more; and in Hissar the dry land crops are urgently in need of moisture. Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts all need rain badly.

THERE have been no fresh cases of plague at Kotri in Sind since the 18th instant. The real danger to that Province for the moment is the return of Sindhis. To waylay any of them who may be infected with the plague, says the Punjab paper, the Commissioner in Sindh has established an observation camp at Reti, the first railway station in Sindh on the down side of the Punjab border. To prevent what may be called the "re-booking trick," *i.e.*, passengers getting out at a near station and walking past the observation camp and re-booking to destination at the next station beyond it, the Punjab Government is issuing, on the mutual co-operation principle, a regulation prohibiting persons from leaving the limits of the North-Western Railway at any place between Khanpur and the northern boundary of the Province of Sindh. Thus the wily Sindhi booking short of Reti will find himself carried willy-nilly to that place and bagged there.

ZAMAN KHAN, Kuki Khel, of the village of Jam, at the mouth of Khyber, is a very fine specimen of a hardy and loyal mountaineer. He served for forty years in the 20th Punjab Infantry and took his pension last year. He has eight medals and decorations, having seen service in the China, Mutiny, Afghan and Egyptian campaigns. He had barely been three months away from regimental work when the Malakand fighting commenced, and, veteran though he was, he tired of seclusion in his mud castle at Jam, so joined his old commanding officer, General Meiklejohn, at the Malakand, and was with him at the relief of Chakdara and throughout the operations in the Swat Valley. When the Tirah campaign was decided on, he joined Sir Richard Udny and Colonel Warburton, and accompanied the force from Shinawari to Bara.

AS explanation for the refusal of the Buneerwals to accept our terms is now forthcoming; and, writes the Lahore paper, if another illustration were needed to show the folly of hesitation in our dealings with the frontier tribes, this would supply it. The patron saint of Boner is Pir Baba, whose *ziarat* is about the most reverenced shrine anywhere on the Frontier. When, in August last, we turned back after threatening the valleys, the Buneerwals attributed our action to the influence of Pir Baba. When our terms were presented to them the other day, they refused acceptance but with no intention of fighting, firmly believing that Pir Baba would again come to their aid and keep their valleys inviolate. His Holiness on this occasion, however, proved no match for Sir Bindon Blood.

SIR SALTER PYNE left Kabul for Peshawar on the 16th ultimo.

AFTER the brutal murder of Mr. Ross in Peshawar city last June, there was some talk of placing a punitive police force there, but nothing came of it. No city in the world, according to the Lahore paper, needs cleansing more than Peshawar city; it is a seething hot bed of villainy and vice, and until it is fully disarmed, and the licenses for selling powder and shot greatly reduced, the number of murders and robberies, which are enormous in the district, will not decrease.

ACCORDING to Professor Harshberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, the cultivation of the dahlia is not as well understood as it might be. In the Valley of Mexico the dry season lasts from October to June, when the rains return. During the drought the tubers lie dormant till the rains make them spring on the lava-beds, and grow till the end of August, when the flower opens. The rainy season has cool mornings, bracing air, thundery afternoons, and rainy evenings. The gardener ought to consider these facts, and Professor Harshberger advises him to go to Mexico for fresh tubers of every variety, having a different shade of colour. The variability of the plant in its natural state is as great as it is under cultivation. Hence the large number of varieties produced in England by a different environment soon after its introduction.

DON JAIME, the son of Don Carlos, and in Carlist eyes Prince of the Asturias and heir to the Spanish Crown, is serving as a Lieutenant in Russian cavalry regiment. Don Jaime received an English education, spending most of his school time at Beaumont College near Windsor. One day an English boy was seen kicking the young fellow, and he was asked by one of the masters what Don Jaime had done to him to merit such treatment. "Nothing, sir," was the characteristic schoolboy reply, "but you see he may come to be King of Spain some day, and I should like to be able to say that I once kicked the King of Spain."

THE "Nazione" of Florence publishes a review of the work of Teodoro Sabachnikoff and of Giovanni Piumati on the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci which are in the Royal Library of Windsor, entitled "Della Anatomia, Fogli A." Two years ago the above-named writers published, with the aid of M. Charles Ravaisson Mollien, Da Vinci's "Codice sul volo degli ucceli" ("Codex on the Flight of Birds"). This work drew much attention for the exactness of its reproduction of the original work of Leonardo of Vinci, and for its close translation. The "Anatomia" is the first part published of the entire English codices of Da Vinci. It contains a good introduction by Mathias Duval. The anatomical studies of the great painter show his thorough study of science. A page of the Windsor treatise, as yet unpublished, contains a drawing of two heads, and bears the date 1489. Some of Da Vinci's enemies in Rome induced the Pope to prohibit the publication of his "Anatomia," which, to use his own words, his Holiness "blamed." During the last years of his life, however, Da Vinci showed his works, anatomical and scientific, to the Cardinal of Aragon, and explained to him the researches of so many nobly spent years. Florence, Rome, Milan, and France were the field of his labours. The idea of Leonardo da Vinci was that art is a second creation, a resurrection of man and of nature, crossing the brain of the artist and, to use again his own words: "It has thus pleased the author of our being that I should be able to demonstrate the nature of men and their habits in like manner that I demonstrate their bodies."

THE King of Wurtemberg may perhaps be said to be the only Knight of the Garter who is a hotel-keeper as well as a monarch. This has long been a tradition in his family, but not till lately was it discovered by the rulers of the beautiful little German kingdom how profitable innkeeping can become (says the "St. James's Gazette"). When Peter the Great was travelling incognito through Europe he refused to stop anywhere but at an inn. To circumvent this whim the then King of Wurtemberg put a tavern sign outside one of the Royal palaces and, dressed as an innkeeper, himself welcomed the Tsar. This Royal personage's descendent now owns two large hotels, from which he is said to derive a revenue of £12,000 a year.

METEOROLOGISTS and invalids are delighted at the high temperatures of the present winter. In the country the footsteps of approaching spring are very apparent to an observing eye, though in all probability they will be soon covered by a white carpet of snow. Primroses are being found in the coppices; groundsel and red nettle have flowered continuously since autumn. Rooks, always early in building nests, are mating; while thrushes sing late and at early dawn. Robins have scorned to approach houses hitherto. As usual (says a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*) whorls of leaves are decking the honeysuckle with emerald. This plant is the earliest to show foliage, and it will be followed, ere long, by the inflorescence of the hazel. Insects swarm under sunny hedges, and if the flood-water were well out of the rivers trout and greyling would rise as in spring. Pleasant as the weather is to those who can enjoy it, it is far from being healthy for children. Scarlet fever, measles, and catarrhs abound. Febrium terris incubuit cohors. The green winter and the full churchyard are everywhere exemplified, though in all probability more old people would be taken away by a spell of hard frost. Farmers look dubiously at the wheat crops, which betray symptoms of being "proud." It is probable that a seasonable winter, as it is called—a duo mixture of severe weather with warm wet showers—is more healthy both for man and vegetation. At present, autumn and spring are shaking hands.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S humour, as Lord Beaconsfield said of Lord Salisbury's invective, lacks finish. Lord and Lady Aberdeen recently gave a fancy dress ball at Toronto, the Canadian city which the professor has made his home since his exile from Oxford, and he has been poking fun at the ball

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,
AT 1.30 P.M.
1 handsome strong built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
The property of Mrs. A. J. STEWART.
1 victoria with a bay arab horse 14-2 and a set of single harness.
1 gram grinding machine.
1 English made ladies' side saddle.
The property of Surg.-Lt. of CLARKSON.—
1 Pair of bay arab horses both single and double harness, good actors, quiet and believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALLI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
23 Arab Horses and Ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their country. Amongst the lot there are saddle and harness horses, polo ponies, hacks, chargers, &c.
The horses are now on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware Hinks and Ditmar's Table and hanging kerosine lamps, Rion Brussels carpets, &c. the property of the Officer's mess, 22nd N. I. and other officer.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 291 Ingram House, Chowpatty, opposite Hamilton House, the very valuable and massive blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, nearly new, D. B. 12-bore gun by W. Richard, in case, saddle, large size ship model by glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of P. J. WATT, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above building, Sorabjee Road, Fort, the valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made by Madras workmen, consisting of 2 sets of drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and tea-poys, easy and light chairs, reclining sofas, single and double mirror door almirahs, revolving and plain top office tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMATIPOORA 6TH STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Abbramjee Adamjee Moolla, act on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hoosman Jaban, wife of Moonshi Goolam Hoosain Bin Goolam Cassar, and daughter of Ebasanally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day July, 1898, the following property, viz.:—
All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of Camatipoora 6th Street in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3915 and new No. 10549 and old survey No. 3182 and new survey No. 6152 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1389 and Street No. 120 and 122 containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the vacant ground of Camatipoo Bibeeba daughter of the late Camattee Sajoomajee Tarwadi, on the West by the house of Bora Cursonjee Moosajee, on the North by the said Camatipoora 6th Street and on the South by the Government vacant ground.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, above the office of Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware, and crockery, fancy table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese vases, carpets, windproof lamps etc., the property of C. Heiniger, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hope Hall," Mazagon, at the foot of Handcock Bridge, the valuable hand some French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome piano, full size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornaments, hand-some pictures, windproof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the concerned—
1 case of Cigars Trichinopoly, per invoice No. 2087 of 20-1-97 Consignee—Dadiba and Fakirbhai.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.
1 case Baraful cords.
2 bales grey shirting, 9lbs.
3 bales grey shirting, 9lbs.
On account and at the risk of Seedick Ismail—
1 bale Orient Tools.
On account of the concerned—
20 cases and Lots miscellaneous.
7 cases and colony wire.
On account and at the risk of Lukmidas Lalljee.
E. 3-5 S. 3-20 A. 3-10—2 cases Victoria Lawns.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CYCLISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF CYCLES.

By order of the consignees Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, with a view of introducing them into the Bombay Market, the following consignment of high grade cycles:—
Consignment received from Wolverhampton.
THE KISTON
4 gentleman's safety with 1 1-2 inch dunlop tyres.
1 " " 1 1-4 " " "
1 Ladies' " " 1 1-2 " " "
1 " " " 1 1-4 " " "
They have tangent spokes, ball bearings throughout, and are enamelled black with gold lines.
Consignment 3. THE VICTOR.
4 gentleman's safety.
3 ladies' "
With Dunlop tyres, Westwood rims, and detachable brake.
Also a small consignment of cycle lamps, bells, and Duniop best tropical tubes.
Each machine will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of the sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1898. Auctioneers.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND." a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, laxative, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—Tom Rogers (Champion), 1866.
KLINX. New white inorganic Cement, almost indestructible, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., Stockport, England.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST'S.
THIRD CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON 8TH FEBRUARY
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LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE, Commander-in-Chief in India;
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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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THE BECHSTEIN PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

These Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCUS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAMPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.
From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
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PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
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Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
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(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick
"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
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NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 9-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 116 1 2. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1-8th, while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced to the same extent, say to 2 7-8 and 2 5-8 per cent. respectively. The price of Bar Silver was 3-16d. lower in London, at 26 1-8d. per oz.; but in New York, quotations for the metal, and for Exchange on London, were unaltered 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3 16ths. per cent lower, at £64 3-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at Is. 3 7-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103 1-4; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·23.
White Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 30s. per 492lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; and Linseed at 36 1-4s. per 424lbs, sellers via Canal January-February shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market quiet.
The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, East Indians nil. Imports 9,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was still unchanged at 3 7-32d; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower. The Manchester market was steady.
In New York yesterday, 5 15-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; and Futures were virtually unchanged at 5·74 cents. for April and 5·84 cents. for July. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and the arrivals to date give the following comparison between this season and the two previous ones:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	66,000	18,000	22,000
two days' do. ...	94,000	36,000	37,000
Since 1st Sept. 1897 ...	5,613,000	5,535,000	4,035,000

We give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, unavoidably delayed from yesterday:—
The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	213,000	141,000	121,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	90,000	81,000	70,000
" " Continent	131,000	60,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,511,000	5,372,000	3,933,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,519,000	2,243,000	1,572,000
" " to Continent do. ...	3,905,000	1,821,000	1,427,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,230,000	1,165,000	956,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 28th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,650,000	4,271,170	4,761,760
" Surats	63,000	159,070	251,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,014,000	1,230,330	1,103,110
" London	3,000	8,150	4,000
American Afloat ...	340,000	322,500	197,000
East Indian	2,000	7,700	15,000
Total ...	1,359,000	1,568,680	1,319,140
Price of Middling-American ...	3 7-32d.	3 15-16d.	4 5-32d.
" Good Dholera	2 13-16d.	3 13-32d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	13-32d.	17-32d.	15-16d.

The Mills have been almost entirely out of our local Cotton market to-day, having bought only 200 bales of Good Dharwar at Rs. 168; but Exporters have taken 3,000 bales in all, consisting of 1,000, Akote, at Rs. 146; 800 Damargaum at Rs. 149; 700 Poolgaum at Rs. 148; 300 Comthi, at Rs. 147-8; and 200 Kuranga, at Rs. 146 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with prices unchanged, forward quotations being Rs. 135 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for March delivery; Rs. 170 for "Good" Broach in the same position; and Rs. 154 for "Good" Bhownugger for May.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,583 bales.
Wheat	11,414 cwts.
Linseed	2,758 "
Rapeseed	1,406 "
Gingelly	14,805 "
Poppyseed	918 "
Groundnuts	522 "
Castorseed	1,934 "
Rice	39,301 "

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight. On receipt of weaker Calcutta news, rates here fell away, and 1s 3 29-32d. was the best obtainable in Bank Paper. A few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 4 1-16d.; but the demand for Bank remittance was very languid, and, at the close the market was steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16 1. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32 1. "
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 31-32 1. "
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 3-32d. "
Francs 3 do. ...	100 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—An improved feeling has been noticeable in this market to-day; and we now quote 3 1-2 per Cents at 96 7-8 for cash, and 97 5-8 for the 2nd March settlement, there having been buyers at these rates, both for Money and Account Threes nominal.
SHARES.—Mazagon Dock Mills are Rs. 35 higher David, Rs. 15; Currimbhoy, Rs. 10; China and Queen Rs. 5, each; Standard are Rs. 15 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 1,266 1-4 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Ashnere State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended January 1898, on 1,673·3 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the Week	1,09,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,488	47,21,460	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks	28,81,038	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,25,780	2,60,624	5,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	234
Total to corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,33,719

Decrease for the week ... ... Rs. 8,291
Increase to date ... ... " 1,53,542

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January, 1898, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	56,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	4 6	9	536
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,01,149	31,87,541	86,463	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks...	19,57,149	33,74,541	90,463	54 22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,31,741	1,89,655	2,484	3,23,880
Per mile of Ry do.	286	412	5	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,878	33,17,623	1,05,667	58,55,168

Decrease for the week ... ... Rs. 76,880
Ditto. to date ... ... " 4,33,010

I. M. RAILWAY.

First 8 days of January 1898.

Description.	1897.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	49,981	56,289	...	6,307	...	6,307
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	1,03,560	88,015	15,545	...	15,545	...
Other earnings	3,353	3,356	...	3	...	3
Total for week	1,56,895	1,47,660	9,235	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	1,56,895	1,47,660	...	...	9,235	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

POTTLE—January 22, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor Pottle, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1898.

THE publication of the plague rules in the Bengal Presidency in anticipation of the epidemic travelling so far, has occasioned a good deal of panic and alarm, promoted by designing and disloyal men. Sir Alexander Mackenzie at a conference in Bankipore has intimated that those mischief-makers are known, and any repetition of the offence will be severely dealt with. It is satisfactory to learn that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor there is no cause for alarm, the march of the plague in that direction having been arrested by the measures taken at Hurdwar and in the Punjab. But he rightly holds that it is necessary to be prepared for contingencies, and the plague rules have been promulgated so that an outbreak of the disease may not take the community by surprise. The publication of the rules has, however, occasioned nearly as much excitement as the arrival of the plague, the terrors of the ill-informed being stimulated, as was the case last year in Bombay, by the deliberate misrepresentations of people who think it profitable to fish in troubled waters. The Bengal rules provide for the division of Municipal towns into wards of three hundred houses under a headman, with a clerk paid by the Municipality under him. It will be their duty to note new arrivals of Marwarees or others who have arrived from infected districts and report any suspected case to the Medical Committee, consisting of a Health Officer, a Hindu or Mussulman doctor, and a lady doctor. The members of the Committee will forthwith ascertain by personal inspection whether it be a case of plague. The occupiers of the houses will be required to keep them clean and wholesome. If a case of plague comes, and if the house has a large compound and a detached building is available, it may be used as hospitals for the members of the family, and other members of the family may visit and tend the patient with any medical man of their own choice. The condition is that the Medical Committee shall inspect the place, see that it is suitable and properly kept, and that no outsider has access to it. Any garden house may be used for the purpose, or a temporary structure put up for the occasion. As for the respectable poor they are to be removed to public hospitals provided at the cost of their own castes or communities, and their houses and property protected by the police; their families may visit them by night or day. The purdah system shall in all cases be respected, even in the public hospitals. These concessions Sir Alexander Mackenzie has made in the hope that they will satisfy all reasonable people, and that the headmen will do their duty; if they do, stringent measures will not be necessary—a very plain hint that if the concessions be abused they will be withdrawn. Meanwhile, the concessions will be embodied in the revised rules.
It is noticeable that the rules as indicated in the Lieutenant-Governor's statement make no provision for contact segregation, a serious omission if that method of getting the epidemic under effective control can be thoroughly carried out. In villages and small towns the sick and those who have been in contact with them can be discovered without any great difficulty, and by sending the one class to a hospital and the others to a segregation camp the disease can be stamped out in a given time with something approaching to certainty. That was the history of the severe outbreak in a village in Gwalior territory, and at Hurdwar and elsewhere. It was possible to surround and isolate the affected communities and then separate the infected, or those who had been in danger of infection, from the healthy, and the work was done in fifteen or twenty days. In theory the same system ought to be equally efficacious in large towns and cities, and so it might if it were practicable to employ an agency as numerous in proportion to the size of cities as that successfully employed in the places just mentioned. Unfortunately that is not the case. It is precisely in large cities, where the means of evasion are multiplied *ad infinitum* by the existence side by side of thousands of houses huddled together in narrow streets, lanes and alleys, that the *personnel* proportionately to the population is far less numerous. The difficulty of effective supervision is increased by the very conditions which render it the more necessary, in view of the greater ingenuity of the recalcitrants in baffling measure which they are fatuously bent on defeating, to their own undoing. Contact segregation, there is great reason to believe, can be, and is, evaded with such comparative ease in Bombay at the present moment, that it is a very serious question whether that measure is not on the whole productive of more harm than good. The dread of it undoubtedly increases the desire to conceal cases of plague until concealment is no longer possible. It is apparently answerable for the frequent recurrence of cases in which the dying or the dead are thrown into the streets, so that other occupants of the house may not be sent to the segregation camp. The inevitable breaking up of the home for the time being, perhaps for ever, being regarded as a great aggravation of the affliction caused by the death of husband or wife or child, every expedient is considered legitimate to prevent the authorities coming to know that the dreaded plague has laid hold of a member or friend of the family. To evade the search parties the sick are removed from room to room or from floor to floor in a chawl counting its occupants in many hundreds and are carried from house to house. That plague cases are very generally concealed is sufficiently obvious from the fact that for several weeks past the mortality from plague registered in the returns is fully a hundred less than the number indicated by the high mortality "from all causes." At a moderate computation, a hundred cases a day have escaped detection by house-to-house visitation. If it be found impracticable to discover more than one-half those actually suffering from plague, who can only be moved with much precaution, it is manifest that the difficulty of securing and segregating all contact with plague cases is practically insuperable. For one "contact" who await the arrival of the search party and the medical officer that will segregate him, half-a-dozen will disappear into the next house or round the corner.
The different measures employed should be tested by the results obtained, and if found wanting, be either amended or discarded. If "contacts" have been effectively segregated even in all the cases lighted upon, and if their removal to a camp for a period of ten days can be shown to have stayed the course of the disease in the house or locality from which they have been removed, then there will be some reason for persevering with that measure. There is no evidence that such has been the case; the evidence as well as the probabilities point the other way. The quarantining of inward arrivals has been discontinued, when the futility of segregating strangers while two hundred cases were occurring in the city daily became patent. The reliance placed on contact segregation which fails absolutely in half the cases and is reduced to a minimum in those which are ascertained is equally misplaced. The majority of the contacts remain at large and are possible foci of infection, while a small minority are put away for ten days in a camp. When this minority are discharged at the end of ten days they are just as susceptible to the epidemic as they were on the day they were sent into camp. Their detention intensifies the anger and resentment of those who regard segregation as an aggravation of the general distress, and confirms them in the foolish determination to avoid it by concealing every case of plague that may occur amongst them. While quarantine was still the order of the day we suggested that those subjected to it should be given the option of escaping that hardship by accepting the boon of inoculation proferred by modern science. That suggestion fell on deaf ears; but the quarantine was discontinued after it had cost a great deal of money. We are afraid the suggestion that the contacts shall be given the option, will be equally ignored, and that contact segregation will be continued until its futility has been demonstrated by the logic of results. Why not try the experiment which Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as shrewd and hard-headed an administrator as any in India, is willing to try in Bengal? To lessen the inducements, now found so strong, to conceal cases, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to allow persons living in houses with large compounds to be treated in detached buildings, or in tents or other structures approved by the plague authority. By giving the well-to-do that alternative to removal to a public hospital a large and influential class would be deprived of any motive for concealment. If those concerned made reasonable use of that concession, and that which we have recommended, no stringent orders would be necessary, and much heart-burning and discontent would be obviated under the actual circumstances governing its application in Bombay.

IT has been understood for some days past that the plague operations were entering on a new phase and the machinery for combating that persistent enemy in Bombay would be strengthened. We now learn that the Plague Committee will have the co-operation of Dr. Hay, who was a member of that body recently while officiating Surgeon-General, Mr. Playford Raynolds, C.E., and Mr. Morrison, I.C.S., acting Political Secretary. Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S., takes charge of the plague operations in Parel and the adjacent wards in the north of the Island, Mr. Du Boulay, as we have already stated, being in charge at the Fort, North. A detachment of the Durham Regiment has been brought from Poona and is encamped on the Kennedy Sea Face. The experience obtained recently in Poona in the successful campaign against the plague will doubtless be a fase in this city, but we believe it is not intended that the military shall be employed, as in Poona, in the actual search of houses; that duty will be discharged as hitherto by civilians and medical assistants. One of the most important tasks awaiting the enlarged Committee will be that of protecting the mofussil and the northern and southern coast ports from the danger of infection by persons leaving Bombay under present circumstances. It is essential that in all cases the kit and bedding of such people should be disinfected before leaving Bombay. For this purpose, in default of the regular apparatus, a good substitute can be found in an expedient working satisfactorily at Kirkee. The boiler of a steam roller is used to inject the steam at a high pressure into caldrons containing clothes and bedding. This is an effective means of removing all danger of infection, and it is a far more civilised one than the practise of burning, hitherto in favour in Bombay when it is deemed necessary to take precautions, too long dispensed with, it may be said in passing. Another point requiring immediate attention is the probable effect of the order published in our columns yesterday rescinding the prohibition to remove from the city to the northern parts of the Island. Parel, Mahim, Worlee, Dharavi, and many large villages suffered generally from plague last year, imported by fugitives from the worst districts in the Native Town. So far those localities have for the most part escaped harm from the present recrudescence, chiefly owing to the sanitary cordon now withdrawn. As the persons removed from certain streets in Kamatipura and elsewhere are allowed to remove their furniture on bullock carts without disinfection, it is obvious that there will be great danger of the disease being re-imported into the northern villages if measures are not taken to control the migration and disinfect their impedimenta. Another matter deserving serious attention is how to minimise the tendency of contact segregation to increase the fatal practice of concealing plague cases until the patient's condition is hopeless.

IN regard to the proposed constitution of the Improvement Trust there is one point which has apparently escaped the notice of the framers of the Bill, and that is the claim of the Millowners' Association to be represented on the new Board. The Association was formed nearly a quarter of a century ago to promote the interests of the chief industry of the city, cotton spinning and weaving. Since then continuous expansion has marked the history of the industry, and Bombay has long been called the Manchester of the East. It is no exaggeration to say that upon the work provided by the mills fully one-fourth of the population of the city depend, for in addition to the operatives and their families numerous cartmen and other labourers derive their livelihood from the mills. The industry employs far more of the class of persons for whose "betterment" the scheme is mainly intended to provide than any other branch of the labour market. The list of mills working in Bombay gives the paid up capital invested in them at nearly six crores, but this figure does not take into account the privately owned mills and those under construction. Including these undertakings, the capital invested in the mills cannot be far short of ten crores. Seventy-one mills are working in the island, and nine are in course of construction or are projected. The contribution of the industry to the taxation of the city is far and away larger than that of any other manufacture, the annual contribution of the mills to the municipal taxation of the city being estimated at no less then four lakhs of rupees. Without disparaging the claims of the Chamber of Commerce to representation on the Trust, we may remark that from the point of view of taxable liability the right of the Millowners' Association to be represented is much more evident. If the millowning element is eliminated from the list, it is remarkable how small is the amount of property held in Bombay by members of the Chamber, most of whom are representatives of export houses whose liability to the Municipal taxes is confined to their offices and dwellings. The stake of the members of the Chamber in the trade and industry of the Port is of course very great, but even in this respect the millowners have equally pronounced claims. As the events of twelve months ago showed, an exodus of the population owing to any form of unrest affects the mills more than it does the export houses. It cannot be said that if the right of the millowners to be represented is conceded other manufactures would be entitled to put forward similar claims, for in importance and in the extent of the labour it employs no other industry in the city can be at all compared with that concerned in cotton manufacture. Upon it the prosperity of the city largely depends. The difficulty experienced in keeping the operatives to their work for a sufficient period for efficiency to be attained partly arises, in the view of some competent observers, from the lack of house accommodation in Bombay at reasonable rents. Whether this is so or not it will be greatly to the interests of the Millowners to see the building scheme, which is to improve the conditions under which the poor live, successfully carried out. They would therefore be sure to select as their representative some member of experience and capacity, whose presence on the Board would be of value both in the settlement of questions of practical moment, and in helping to secure for the scheme the co-operation of the people themselves that will be necessary if the project is to be completely successful. The millowners while vitally interested in the housing of the working classes, would not be personally affected by the demolition clauses of the Bill, since the mills are sufficiently looked after under the Factory Act and will not come under the condemnation to be passed on insanitary dwellings. However, these considerations of expediency are not of importance: the point to be considered is whether the millowners have claims to be represented on the Trust that cannot equitably be disregarded. The answer to this question must be in the affirmative, and therefore an amendment should be inserted in the Bill giving the millowners a seat upon the Board. The apportionment of seats in the legislatures and public bodies of other provinces in India afford ample precedent for the proposal to give to the foremost industry of the city direct representation upon the Trust.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Ballaarat, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden, at 3 a.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Sunday next.

THE result of the ballot by the Graduates of the University for the election of two Fellows, held on Monday last, has been that Mr. Damodher Ganesh Padhye and Mr. Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga have been elected out of the six candidates.

PRIVILEGE leave has been granted to Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E., Military Works Department, for two months and four days.

The Jubbulpur train, which arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, did not bring with it the mail from Calcutta, on account of its having missed connection with the Calcutta train, which was two hours behind time at Jubbulpur. Presumably the Calcutta mail was delayed by the late arrival of the Rangoon mail, and hence it could not reach Jubbulpur in time to connect with the Jubbulpur train, which left punctually and arrived at right time in Bombay. The delayed Calcutta mail will be brought this morning.

AFTER the lapse of half-a-century the city of Venice has resolved to pay a debt of honour to the memory of a humble hero, Agostino Stefani. When the Austrians were besieging the place during the unsuccessful attempt to shake off the foreign yoke in 1848, Stefani, a working mason, undertook to blow up the railway bridge which formed the only connection with the mainland. On June 30 he effected his purpose in spite of the unceasing vigilance of the Austrian sentinels, and he was making his way back safe and sound when he fell into the hands of his own excited countr

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Reuter learns that the stories which have been current regarding an Anglo-Japanese agreement for active co-operation in the Far East are baseless, as no agreement exists beyond what arises from a common desire to secure free commerce with China.

LORD NEVILL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Lord Nevill has been committed to take his trial for forgery and fraud, and bail has been refused.

CAPTURE OF ENGLISHMEN BY A MOORISH GUNBOAT.

A Moorish gunboat has captured three Englishmen, belonging to a Trading Company, who were attempting to land munitions on the coast at Susa.

ITALY AND THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The Italian Foreign Minister has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy had no relations with Captain Dreyfus.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

The Russian Press is resuming its attacks on England.

THE "TIMES" AND THE MAMANI DISASTER.

The "Times" deprecates the exaggerated talk regarding the Mamani disaster, and making party capital out of a British reverse.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

The House of Representatives have rejected by 182 against 132 votes a Resolution which had been passed in the Senate by a large majority for providing that all bonds should be payable in gold or silver.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The death is announced of General Sir Daniel Lysons, the Constable of the Tower of London.

[Sir Daniel Lysons served in Canada during the rebellion in 1838-39, including the actions of St. Denis (mentioned in despatches) and St. Eustache. Was mentioned in despatches and general orders on the occasion of the wreck of the transport *Premier* on 4th November 1843; promoted in consequence. Served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55; was present at the battles of Alma (mentioned in despatches) and Inkerman, the minor affairs of Bulganac, M'Kenzie's Farm, capture of Balaklava, and throughout the whole siege of Sebastopol; led the main Column of attack on the Redan by the Light Division on the 18th June, and commanded a Brigade in the latter part of the action (slightly wounded, mentioned in despatches); was engaged in the final assault of the Redan on the 8th September (severely wounded, mentioned in despatches); commanded the 2nd Brigs. a Light Division from October 1855 to the end of the war (Medal with three Clasps, Brevet of Colonel, *C.B.*, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish Medals, and 3rd Class of the Medjidie).]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ballaarat, with mails of the 21st ult., left here, for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at 1 a.m., to-day.

PATIALA LOYALTY.

THE MAHARAJA CONGRATULATES THE TROOPS.

LAHORE, FEB. 1.

The Maharaja of Patiala held a Durbar to congratulate the troops on their safe return from the frontier. Speaking at a dinner, subsequently, while proposing the toast of Sir Howard Mellish, his Highness said that he fully realised the responsibility of his position, not only as leader of the Sikh nation, but that he was proud to have been hitherto able by the grace of God to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers. He assured his hearers that whenever there would be any danger threatening the stability of the British Empire, he will be the first to come forward, not only with the regiment which has just been to war, but with the whole of his troops, to fight for the British cause. Speaking for the Sikhs, his Highness said that they were true to the instincts of war and obedient to the teachings of their religion, and was sure they would never be found wanting in that spirit of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown which has ever been the characteristic of their race, collectively and individually.

THE TARDY RAINS.

There is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. Slight rain has been reported from most of the stations, but more is wanted. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar divisions the need for rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains their crops will be secured.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

Lieutenant Tillard is posted to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command.

Colonel R. M. Clifford officiates in the Assam Command, relieving Brigadier-General Money, who revers to the post of Deputy-Adjutant-Genereral in India.

Colonel Nevill Chamberlain is proceeding on leave.

The Government have decided to abolish the present fixed rate charged for Lee-Metford ammunition supplied at the privileged rates to British troops. In future the first 18,700 rounds allowed per regiment will be charged for at half the current manufacturing cost; further quantities being charged at the full manufacturing cost, which is now Rs. 80 per thousand.

The medal to be granted for the recent operations on the frontier will be "India Medal of 1895."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams to secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete, must be in plain French or Turkish, Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hoi-ghong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Saigon without extra charge.

Teheran route into ruptured beyond Sukkim Kali.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land wires. Some delay to European traffic is likely to occur therefrom.

Owing to injuries to Land lines Mokran Coast, Gwadur is now entirely cut off from telegraph communication.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Kolamo Bassao interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 31.

9 p.m.	75·5

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 1.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	76·3
4 p.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	83·6

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE SHIN KAMAR FIGHT.

RECOVERY OF TWENTY-TWO BODIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

General Westmacott has recovered twenty-two of the bodies of those killed in the Shin Kamar fight, in which Colonel Haughton was killed.

THIEVES NEAR ALI MASJID CAMP.

A Jamrud telegram of the 31st ultimo runs:—A party of thieves tried to enter Ali Masjid Camp last night from the river bed, but made off on being fired upon.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

The Kuki Khels are still bringing in a few rifles daily; and there is said to be the prospect of the Cambar Khels paying up their share of the fine.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE TRIAL OF DAMODHER CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 1.

The hearing of the case against Damodher was resumed again, to-day, before the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge. The Court was crowded with spectators.

Before the proceedings commenced, the pleader for the defence said he would wish to draw attention to a circumstance that occurred after the first day's proceedings, viz., that his client, Chapekar, wanted to give him four envelopes and a bundle of cloth which, he said, contained his defence. Instead of letting him take it, Mr. Vaz, the City Police Inspector, had taken possession of it, and refused to give it up. This had been witnessed by several persons, including two jurors.

The Judge then called for Mr. Vaz, and asked him if he had taken the envelopes. Mr. Vaz said he had done so, but did not know they contained the prisoner's defence.

The court then ordered him to hand over the papers.

Lieutenant Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry, was first called, and said he knew Lieutenant Owen Lewis, but could not say whether he had left for England. He received a letter from Karachi and left Bombay on the 12th January by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer.

Mr. Guider, re-called, said: He was present in the Magistrate's Court when Mr. Lewis gave evidence.

Mr. Anderson asked leave to put in Lieut. Lewis' statement which he gave before Mr. Bonus.

Gopal Singh Achall Singh, Chief Constable of the City Police, was called and gave evidence as to the search on the Ganeshkhind Road on the 23rd June, and to the finding of weapons in the culvert, wrapped round with cloth produced.

Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, said he was Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 8th October. On that day he saw the prisoner. He was brought to his bungalow by Mr. Brewin, and had an interview lasting two or three hours. Nobody was present. He was alone and intentionally excluded everyone else. He took the statement in writing and spoke to him generally about Poona. He told him he was Magistrate there. Asked if he remembered, accused said he did not remember him. They spoke in Marathi. All his service had been in the Deccan until he went to Bombay, and he asked Damodher about his family and other people. Then Damodher made a statement relating to his career generally, and also about the occurrence of the night of the murder. He put him some questions to which he gave answers. Those questions and answers were recorded, and he then read the statement and explained to accused in Marathi. Accused made one or two corrections and then signed the confession. He made it quite volunt rily. There was no reticence of any kind.

The Magistrate read out the statement to the Jury.

Witness, cross-examined, said: I don't know Sanscrit. I don't know that many words of Sanscrit occur in Mahrathi. Accused did not use any words that he did not understand. I speak Mahrathi every day in court.

Mr. Bomanjee here drew attention to something written in pencil on the confession.

The Judge, after looking over the confession, handed it to the pleader, who himself could not find anything written on it.

Ramjee Pandu, Chief Constable, City Police, said: Accused gave me certain information, and took me to a well, where I discovered a bundle, in which I found arms, swords, guns, and pistols. I then searched his house, and certain articles were found. He then took me to Earandona, and pointed out two witnesses. Afterwards he took me to St. Mary's School, and pointed out two girls, Norah Crowley and Eva Carvalho. Accused also took me to the Gymkhanaa and St. Mary's Church. He then made a statement about those places. Balkrishna is not yet found.

In cross-examination, the witness said: On going to his house I called a punch. The door was closed. I opened the lock and searched the house. Upstairs was empty. The guns and all were taken out of the well. My signature is not in the punchnama. One of the constables dragged the well, and not I. A clerk wrote out the punchhama. I did not take any shots from Kutchra's house.

In re-examination, the witness said: I pointed out the spot where Mrs. Ayerst changed the carriage when her husband was shot to the overseer. Accused showed the spot where the girls were washing their feet.

To the Jury: All the articles ere found in the bundle and were all soaked and rotten.

The foreman then questioned witness as to whether he did not think the initials in ink on the bag found in the well would became obliterated by being so long in water.

To this the court gave answer, saying it was a question for an expert to answer, but they could test it by steeping cloth in water, and this was accordingly done.

Miss Norah Crowley, sworn, said: I recollect the Jubilee day. All girls went for a picnic about 12 o'clock. The girls were paddling in water. I was watching them close to the road. While paddling two natives came. I see the prisoner in the dock, but don't remember his features at all. I could not form an opinion as to whether he was the same man who spoke to us.

Cross-examined, she said: I know Eva Carvalho.

Janardhan Vishnu Parvelekar, a Private in the 14th Bombay Infantry, examined, said: I know the rifle and bayonet. They were stolen. I saw accused in Maruti's temple once. He came at four in the morning, pouring water on an idol. I had strong fever at the time. The Naik told me his rifle was stolen.

Cross-examined: I said I saw accused inside the temple. There were two others sleeping outside.

To the prisoner: When I made the report to the police I said a rifle was stolen. I did not say a Brahmin mendicant had stolen.

Three other witnesses were examined.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

To-day's returns shows 4 cases and 3 deaths in the City, and the total mortality 7; one case in the Cantonment and another in the Suburban limits; and one case and 3 deaths in the Districts.

Two European soldiers were admitted in the Station Hospital.

There are now 329 patients in the different hospitals

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, JAN. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	29 1-8

PICTURESQUE INDIA,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

VII.

THE FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

In several quarters the Frontiers of India are guarded by what is for Britain "the inviolable sea." In others they are fortified by Nature on a tremendous scale. But in one quarter they demand defensive arrangements of the most direct character. In another quarter they require indirect action; but such action, though intermediate, needs the consciousness that there is absolute force in the back-ground.

The Peninsula and the lower part of the Continent of India are bounded by the sea, and that is for Britain the best possible frontier, requiring no further remark. For the upper and broader part of the Continent there are land frontiers indeed. But the access to this part from the south on either side, east and west, is from the sea by the naval harbours of Calcutta and Kurrachee—which form the bases of British power and thus afford priceless advantages. The land frontiers, however, not south, but east, north, and west, demand a few moments of consideration.

These land frontiers are of enormous length. Let the reader cast his glance over any map, from Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus, then northwards along the hill ranges to a point above Peshawur—then, turning eastwards, along the southern face of the entire Hymalaya to Assam—next southwards by the deltaic region to the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, past the mouth of the Megna on to Chittagong on the Bay of Bengal—and he will have traversed in imagination several thousands of miles of land frontier. Then arise the imperial questions: how is this enormously long frontier protected?—how much has nature done for us?—how much remains for us to do by military art and by political arrangement? I will try to answer these questions briefly.

WHAT NATURE HAS DONE FOR US.

In the first place, nature has done very much for us. On the eastern side there are extensive hill ranges, not lofty but in most parts covered with well-nigh impenetrable jungle, and resting partly on Upper Burma which has now become a great outwork of the Indian Empire. In the north-east corner the mountains become steeper and loftier, the country is still more impassable. It is a noman's-land, hardly explored; it belongs to the Chinese Emperor if to anybody. On the great northern Himalayan line the geography and orography are more imposing than anywhere else in the world. On the northern face of this, the mightiest of mountain ranges, there is a dividing, a water-parting group of mountains. On the eastern side of the group there rises the Brahmaputra, which after running a trans-Himalayan course eastwards for many hundred miles, in Tibetan regions, suddenly, turns south and bursts into India at the eastern extremity of Assam. In this quarter, beyond Sikkim is Tibet, the most elevated plateau in the world, and really a province of the Chinese Empire. It is very thinly inhabited, and could never be traversed by any enemy of ours. On the western side of the group above mentioned there rises the Indus, which after rushing for many hundreds of miles through deep rifts in the Himalaya, breaks into India near Attock, opposite Peshawur. Thus, with the most enormous upheavals, rifts and precipices on the whole surface of the globe, Nature herself proudly answers for the defence of the Indian Empire on the northern side. No questions arise there except those relating to physical science.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE?

It is on the north-western and western side that matters exist of the greatest import to the safety of the Indian Empire. It is not necessary to disguise the fact that this import solely relates to the position of Russia in Central Asia. This frontier line of ours runs mainly alongside of Afghanistan, which is virtually in alliance with us, and figuratively a great quick-set hedge of thorns between India and he Asiatic dominions of Russia.

First let us take the north-western corner, just beyond Cashmere, that abuts on the elevated steppes of the Pamirs—a region termed by the Moslems "the roof of the world." This region has recently been divided between England and Russia, and it is hoped—though we can hardly feel more than hope—that the arrangement may secure our frontier in that quarter. But all this has drawn us into closer relations than formerly with many hill tribes. It was really for the sake of these that the advance to Chitral was undertaken in 1895, and that this outpost, with the road leading thereto, is retained by us.

Next let us consider the north-western section, which relates to Peshawur and to the Khyber Pass. This has been the theatre of the recent fighting already mentioned in the introductory article of the series. When Alexander the Great invaded India he entered this way—that is, by northern Afghanistan—and after him several Asiatic conquerors have done the same. Possibly Russia might under certain circumstances try to do this also. But probably she would not; at all events, she would have to make the attempt under such disadvantages as would be tantamount to her delivering herself into our hands. Some would say that, as the phrase goes, she would be giving herself away, and that she would be too sagacious to make such a mistake. But she might probably make a diversion towards Caubul, the capital of our ally, and the Khyber Pass is the route to that city from our base at Peshawur. Therefore we should be in a position to be in command of that pass and other passes subsidiary to it or leading in the same direction. This matter is at the bottom of all the openings of the tribes and the warlike conflicts of which the world has been and still is following the course. The tribes, however, who have been recently contending with us, are not Afghans, nor Afghans subjects at all; indeed they would energetically denounce the idea of Afghan sovereignty. They occupy a very long and narrow belt of mountain territory between the Indus basin and Afghanistan, and thus they are our frontier neighbours, conterminous with us along our north-western and western boundary for many hundreds of miles. Though acknowledged on all hands as independent, they have been in the closest relations with us for half a century. Our object will be to restore this situation after the conclusion of the hostilities now nearly over, and to maintain it satisfactorily. So much for the north-western, and the first half of the western frontier, and for northern Afghanistan.

THE MOST VITAL OF ALL.

Let us then consider the second or lower half of the Western Frontier, the most vitally important of all parts—and with that view fix our eyes on Sukkur in Sind, far down the Indus in the lower basin of that river. Sukkur was always important in old Moslem times. In these British days it has become a military base of the very first consequence. On it would converge, in event of war, the troops and stores from the Panjab and Northern India by the Indus valley railways. To it would be brought, by rail also, the stores, the convoys, the reinforcements of troops from England brought by the fleet of ironclads and transports that might be lying off Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus. Now what is the meaning of all this? Well, from Sukkur, there branches off almost at right angles the railways to Quetta in Beluchistan, near the famous Bolan Pass, and thence to the tunnel piercing the range which overlooks Southern Afghanistan, and from the summit of which by a telescope can be descried the hills that overlook Candahar. This tunnel is the limit of British dominion in that quarter. From it, in event of need, a military railway could be constructed in a very few weeks to Candahar—the time indeed might be counted by days. Why has all this been done? Because we must be able to command the routes to and from, in and about, Candahar; and because Candahar is a dominating point on the route by which Russia might advance from Merve through Herat towards India. We must be in a position to make Uandahar an unconquerable base of our war-like operations in defence of the Indian Empire. I will not here dilate on the extraordinary advantages locally which Candahar offers us in this respect. If Russia were to undertake an attack upon, or even a diversion towards India, she might take some route of her own to confirm all our calculations. But she might take this Candahar route which does afford certain facilities hardly to be found elsewhere. So we must be prepared accordingly. It is reckoned that she would be beaten on this route; and if so, still more would she be defeated on any other route. In a summary like the present this truly imperial aspect cannot be pursued further. Enough has perhaps been said to indicate the character of the lower portion of the Western Frontier of India.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

There yet remains an Indian Frontier which has of late been rising in interest, and which might in certain political combinations become of grave importance. Beyond the eastern frontier, already mentioned, lies Burma, now wholly British, and formerly an outpost of, or an adjunct to, the Indian Empire. Burma proper is the valley of the Irawaddy, and its upper or northern part touches on China in the province of Yunan. The mountains there are tremendous and imperfectly explored. The contact with the Chinese Empire at this point may possibly prove to be of much consequence commercially, and intercourse between British and Chinese subjects may bring about results of a magnitude difficult to calculate. But this is as yet undeveloped, and the country is reported to be precipitous in the extreme. At all events there is not the remotest fear of any enemy in that direction. In this neighbourhood, however, slightly to the south-east are the sources of the Mekhong, the river which, some hundreds of miles to the south, flows into the Gulf of Siam, and on the banks of which there arose some few years ago that quarrel between France and Siam which proved very unfortunate to the latter. Now England has interests in the region whence this mighty river springs, and France claims to make extensions in that quarter also. Consequently there has been, and yet may be, anxiety regarding the relations between the two Powers in this particular quarter. On the whole, however, Burma—that is the valley of the Irawaddy—, is safe enough as regards its frontiers, and the base of its power is on the sea near Rangoon.

A NEW FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

But in Burma there are joined the provinces of Moulmein, on the Gulf of Martaban, and of Tenasserim, which runs far southwards along the Bay of Bengal towards the Malay Peninsula. Now these provinces abut on Siam, and consequently England has a strong interest in Siamese independence. She would certainly object to Siam falling under the domination or under the exclusive influence of a European Power like France. In that case there might be something that would be virtually French dominion running for several hundred miles conterminously with the British provinces attached to Burma. If that were allowed France might ultimately advance further till she touched the upper Mekhong, and so come in contact with some of the Burmese regions already mentioned. The inconvenience of all this for England is too manifest to need explanation—and under circumstances easily imaginable it might grow into positive danger. Hence arose the critical discussions which took place in 1895 between England and France regarding the proceedings of the latter towards Siam. Ultimately the arrangement whereby England and France mutually agreed to respect and to guard the independence of Siam, staved off peril for the present. Still the attitude of France produced a moral effect on Siam, placing the Siamese sovereign in such a position that nothing could have saved him from French domination had it not been for the indirect support and protection of England. It is to be hoped that the recent arrangement may keep matters quiet for a while, and preserve to us Siam as a buffer between our long frontier in that quarter and the French possessions or dependencies at the basin of the Cambodia, of which their colony of Saigon is the capital. But there is no disguising the fact that the French proceedings in relation to Siam have created a new frontier difficulty for the Indian Empire, and added a fresh load to the already heavy burden of Indian anxieties.

Lastly, we must significantly note that it is towards Russia that India looks in reference to the Western Frontier, and towards France in reference to the South-Eastern—the two very Powers between whom a combination is thought by many to be possible.

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THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers expected to arrive in Bombay per s. s. Ballaarat, at 2 p.m., on Sunday next:—

Holmes, Mr
Chaworth, Mr
Cansen, Miss C
Cobbin, W J K and child
Davis, Mr H
Dyer, Rev J P
Ewens, Mr A H
Fergusson, Mr J M
Greenfield, Mr J W
Greenaway, Mr F S
Holder, Mr W H
Johnston, Capt H M and Mrs
Munro, Lt W G P
Mc'Intosh, Miss
Meredith, Mr R and Mrs
Miller, Mr J
Orchard, Miss
Olson, Miss Annie
Oliver, Miss A
Ryan, Mr J V and Mrs
Robinson, Mrs and 2 sons
Smith, Miss
Scotton, Mr
Scott, Rev F
Smalley, Dr and Mrs
Vincent, Mr R W E W and Mrs
Wilson, Mr H S
Whitehead, Mr W
Williams, Mr W R
Wood, Col

HEAVY rain must have fallen at Lodhran in the Multan district, as it is reported that the pilgrim camp at that station has been rendered uninhabitable from excessive moisture.

THE SATARA TORTURE CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

On Thursday in the case of Imperatrix vs., Rajaram Maljee, chief constable of Shirala, and others, judgment was given by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara. Messrs. Kharandikar, Kale, and Divekar appeared for the accused; the Crown being represented by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Phatakjee. Mr. Aston said:—

The Court agreeing with the Assessors present finds that the accused, Rajaram Mulji and Ibrahim Mogaljan, are not guilty of the offance of abetment of murder and abetment of hurt charged against them under sections 302-109 and 330-109 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said two accused be acquitted and discharged. The Court agreeing with the Assessors present finds that accused Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji are not guilty of the offance of murder and hurt charged against them under sections 302 and 330 I. P. Code, and the Court directs that they be also acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Aston's statement of the grounds of his decision read as follows:—The prosecution is twofold, there being charges against all the four accused in respect of the death of one Sadu valad Bhagnak, and also in respect of hurt sustained by one Ishwara valad Bhagnak. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji, constables, are charged under section 302 I. P. Code with the murder of Sadu valad Bhagnak on or about the 4th september last (a Saturday) at the village of Meni; and they are further charged (again as principals) under section 330 I. P. Code, with voluntarily causing hurt to Ishwara valad Bhagnak for the purpose of exorting a confession leading to the detection of a robbery. Accused No. 1 Rajaram Mulji, a chief constable, and accused No. 2 Ibrahim Mogaljan, a head constable, are charged under sections 302-109 I. P. Code and 330-109 I. P. Code respectively with abetment of each of the above offences by intentionally aiding their commission by an illegal omission. The accused have all been previously tried on the same charges and others, but in an appeal from convictions of accused 3 and 4 of the murder of Sadu and of acesued 1 and 2 of abetment of causing hurt to Ishwara, the High Court in the same appeal and confirmation proceedings, have ordered a re-trial of these four persons upon the charges already noted. The judgment recorded by the Acting Sessions Judge at the previous trial contains the following passage:—"I have not found the accused 1 and 2 guilty of abetment of murder as it is possible that the murder was not a direct consequence of their instructions to accused 3 and 4. They wished a confession and were ready that all violence short of murder might be inflicted. I am inclined to the more merciful view that they did not intend the accused 3 and 4 to beat the deceased as severely as they did."

This decision was not, however, formally embodied in the "finding" recorded at the end of the judgment, and it may here be also observed that the formal "finding" does not set out that accused 3 and 4 were convicted of causing hurt to Ishwara, though the judgment contains the remark "as accused 3 and 4 have been awarded capital punishment no further sentence has been inflicted on the charge of causing voluntary hurt to Ishwara." The High Court in its judgment recorded in the confirmation case and in the appeals of the accused states: "We annul the convictions of all the four accused persons and order a new trial on the first four charges." The first four charges referred to are the charges already described above. It has been contended that the accused 1 and 2 have already been acquitted at the previous trial of the offence of abetment of the murder of Sadu valad Bhagnak, that there was no appeal against this acquittal, and that the confirmation case and the appeals from convictions not being proceedings in which the acquittal of accused 1 and 2 of this alleged offence could be set aside, it ought not to be presumed that the High Court in annulling the conviction of all the four accused persons and ordering a new trial on charges specified (which include the charge against accused 1 and 2 of abetting the murder of Sadu) intended to set aside or annul the acquittal of accused No. 1 and 2 of the offences of abetting the murder of Sadu. The point of the argument is that if the accused No. 1 and 2 were acquitted of that offence in the previous trial and if that acquittal remains in force, the accused 1 and 2 are not liable to be tried again for the same offence. The order of a new trial of accused 1 and 2 on the charge of abetment of murder being explicit, I think that the proper course for the defence to have taken was to raise the above point before the accused 1 and 2 pleaded at the new trial to the charges framed in accordance with that order. I would then have given the defence an opportunity, if desired, to raise the above contention in the High Court before the retrial of accused No. 1 and 2 upon the charges begun. I think that is all I need say on this part of the argument for the defence. The case for the prosecution as opened at this trial was that Sadu valad Bhagnak was taken from under a tree in front of the Chawadi to the back of the Chawadi about midnight of 3rd September (Friday) by accused 3 and 4 and was there "tortured"; that accused 3 and 4 were seen by witnesses to take Sadu away about daybreak and then other witnesses, one of whom was Bhagi, the mother of Sadu, saw accused 3 and 4 beat and ill-use Sadu near a well and throw Sadu into a well, and when Sadu's corpse was recovered out of the well on Sunday, 5th September, it bore marks of beating about the back and other injuries. The case as opened regarding the beating of Ishwara valad Bhagnak was that before Sadu was taken to the back of the Chawadi that accused 3 and 4 took Ishwara (who was under police detention with Sadu and others on a criminal charge) to the back of the Chawadi and towards Ishwara there and then brought him back to the front of the Chawadi. It is not necessary to discuss the inherent probabilities or otherwise of the case as opened regarding Sadu valad Bhagnak, for my decision rests upon other grounds. Now as to the death of Sadu. The medical evidence—see the deposition of the Hospital assistant (wit. Nos. 18) who examined the corpse on 7th September and of the Civil Surgeon (wit. No. 19—indicates a probability that death was due to asphyxia (from drowning) preceded almost immediately by suspension of the action of the heart, so that the post mortem indications are equally consistent with death being due to (1) homicide, (2) Suicide, or (3) accident. It is in evidence that the pass near the well was trodden down, but a desire to exaggerate is here evidenced by the fact that in his first story told to the P. C. Magistrate at Islampure on 4th September Bhagnak, the father of deceased, said "the pass on the side of the well was bent down, I, therefore, think that he must have been thrown into the well." With the exception of four linear contusions about 4 inches long on the upper part of the back there were no injuries which necessarily suggest personal violence used to Sadu during life. The only eye witnesses who profess to have seen how Sadu go into the well, and when, are Mhar girl Manji, witness No. 9, and the Mhar woman Bhagi, mother of deceased. Mangi is a girl aged 8 years and has not primar ly given her evidence in the matter. When she entered the witness box she hastened to state of her own accord before she had been affirmed and before any question had been asked: "I had been to fetch water and I saw Sudu jump into the well." Her evidence may, I think, be disregarded. The other witness Bhagi has given evidence at the previous trial, but that story had already been so thoroughly discredited by the evidence given by her husband Bhagnak and son Ishwara at the present trial that the prosecution merely tendered her for cross-examination in this retrial. This I think was the only course open to the prosecution if the prosecution wished Bhagnak and Ishwara to be believed and did not intend to throw them over. For these two Mahars had already been examined and it was already manifest that if what they say be true as to the occurrence of Saturday morning, it is beyond belief that Bagi's story as told at the previous trial can be true. I do not believe that Bhagnak and Ishwara would have told the story narrated on Saturday, 4th September, to First Class Magistrate at Islampur as to the source of their information about Sadu's death, if Bhagi had seen what she says she saw that morning, nor do I believe that Bagnak would have been loitering about *that Saturday morning* in the way he has described to any of his own contradictory accounts, if Bhagi had seen the events she has discribed. It is impossible why no effort was made to render help to Sadu if any person was seen throwing him into the well. The evidence shows a far greater eagerness on the part of the relatives of Sadu to make a complaint against the police than to render aid to a near relative whose life for aught they knew might have been saved if it was known that he had only just been thrown into the well. This feature in the case needs some credible explanation, for the police were inquiring into the complaint by one Sadu Bongde that this Sadu and Ishwara and one Nagu had committed robbery at his house on the preceding Tuesday night.

As to what happened at the well to Sadu, or how and when he got there, there is no credible eye-witness, and there is nothing specially indicative of homicide in the post mortem appearances of the body after a bamboo had been used to search for the body in water about 15 feet deep, and hooks had been used to find and grapple and raise the body. As to what happened to Sadu during the police inquiry into Sadu Bongde's case the witnesses have varied their stories, not only in different points, but even in the same deposition to a bewildering extent. The contradictions and inconsistencies are numerous, and as to clashing that it would be mere waste of time to repeat these in their judgment. It is sufficient to say that they are not agreed as to whether Sadu and Ishwara went home on Friday evening or were detained at the chawadi; nor whether they were taken on Friday night into the chawadi or to the back of the chawadi; nor whether Sadu was taken first or Ishwara or both together. There is no agreement as to no sound of beating or cry having been heard of the person in front of the Chawadi and as to no complaint having been made of a mark shown by Ishwara before he started on to complain of his own free will. Even as to the supper taken by Sadu those witnesses who say that Sadu's meal was taken to him at the chawadi on Friday evening are positive that it was heard and Sadu's father is positive that there was no rice. The post mortem examination disclosed the presence of undigested rice in the stomach. It is impossible to place reliance upon witnesses who contradict each other and of the witnesses upon every material point.

The case for the prosecution so far as the charge of murder and abetment of murder of Sadu are concerned is reduced to the question whether Sadu was on the night of Friday, 3rd September, so far in the power of the accused now in the lock as to throw upon them or any of them the burden of explaining that Sadu came to the or in the well on Saturday morning with marks on his back similar to marks shown by Ishwara the same day. Examining the evidence from this point of view it cannot be treated as establishing that Sadu or Ishwara were in the hands of any of the accused on Friday night. Those witnesses who say that Sadu and Ishwara were at the chawadi say that these two man kept outside under a tree with the watchman whilst the police kept inside the chawadi. Even if this account (which is contradicted by the evidence called for the prosecution) be accepted as true it does not show that Sadu and Ishwara were more in the hands of the police than in the hands of the watchman. I do not consider the evidence on this point is trustworthy. It is given by Mhar witnesses, who were at one stage ready to support the Mhars Bhagnak and Ishwara in their complaint, but who have altered their mind and have more while so frequently contradicted themselves as to render it impossible to treat their evidence as evidence which can be safely trusted to show that Ishwara or Sadu was in the power of the accused on that Friday night. I bear in mind the possibility that these witnesses have been tampered with, but if the earliest stories of the witnesses produced by the prosecution are on that account to be treated as nearest the truth, the prosecution became at once confronted with the difficulty that Ishwara's first story (4 Sept.) was that it was accused No. 1, the chief constable, who beat him and that it was into the temple and not to the back of the temple that he and his father Sadu were taken during the night—a version which the prosecution had decided to abandon when this retrial began. Next as to the charges in respect of the beating of Ishwara alleged by Ishwara himself to have happened inside the chawadi, but alleged by the prosecution to have happened at the back of the chawadi. The evidence of the witnesses upon whom the prosecution relies to show that Ishwara was beaten on Friday night by the accused 3 and 4 in the presence of and with the acquiescence of accused 1 and 2 is open to the same comments made upon the same witnesses' story about Sadu. In particular it need only be repeated that whilst Ishwara says that it was inside the chawadi and now says that it was accused 3 and 4 who beat him and made him sit with a stone across his thighs, there is no question of doubt that his earliest story was that it was the accused No. 1 who did all this whilst the watchmen who are called to corroborate Ishwara say that he was taken behind the chawadi and not into the chawadi at all. On the above grounds I agree with the two assessors present and acquit all the accused on all four charges.

THE TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

THE Superintending Engineer, Tapti-Valley Railway reports up to end of December, further satisfactory progress in the construction of the line. The alignment from mile 120 to mile 155 has been completed. The land between miles 48 and 49 in Baroda State has been handed over. Earthwork as far as mile 45 is completed, and onwards as far as mile 52 is well in hand. From miles 62 to 65 work is progressing and there is every chance of earthwork on the whole of the section being completed between miles 70 and 95 before the rains. From thence to mile 120 the work is well in hand. Bridging for the first 20 miles is practically complete and the progress as far as mile 45 has been good. Between miles 45 and 70 several bridges have been started as also between miles 70 and 95. Between miles 95 and 120, which is an easier section a good deal of progress has been made and several of the bridges are nearing completion. As regards ballasting both quarries and land for a tramway have been acquired, which will facilitate collection of ballast and orders have been issued generally to push forward the part of the work. Rails have been laid as far as mile 21, but work can now be pushed forward as the s. s. Hajeen has arrived with a further consignment and she will be followed shortly by the s. s. Farunia. The stations and buildings are completed at Chalthan, those at Bardoli well in hand together with platforms and watering arrangements, those at Vyara and Nundarbar are started, and the intervening road side stations can easily be run up when occasion requires. It is proposed to open the first section as far as Bardoli late this month for goods traffic which is highly satisfactory. For the information of shareholders there will be no further call made before June 1898.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	21*a*	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	9	0	37
	Chuckla	5	3	
	Umarkhady	22	4	
	Dongri	9	2	
C	Market	18	3	47
	Dhobi Talao	12	3	
	Fanaswady	6	3	
	Bhuleshwar	10	2	
	Khara Talao	10	2	
	Kumbarwada	10	5	
D	Khetwady	10	2	11
	Girgaum	4	1	
	Chowpaty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	4	1	
E	Mazagon	8	1	49
	Tadwady	1	2	
	Second Nagpada	3	2	
	Kamatipura	14	2	
	Tardeo	5*b*	0	
	Byculla	10	2	
	First Nagpada	3*c*	0	
F	Parel	2	0	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	10
	Worlee	2	0	
	Water Division	0

Committee the immediate necessity of providing temporary places for the cremation of the dead.

TROOPS FROM POONA.

A company of the Durham Light Infantry has been ordered down from Poona in connection with the plague operations owing to the proportions the epidemic has assumed in Bombay. On arrival the troops will probably be encamped on the Kennedy Sea Face, next to the camp of the Detachment of the 8th Bombay Infantry. Their labour will be supplemented by those of the men of the Shropshire Regiment now at Colaba, about 400 in number.

STAMPING OUT THE PLAGUE IN COLABA.

HOW IT HAS BEEN DONE.

Although now and then one or two imported cases are reported from Colaba, the plague may be said to have been stamped out there—a result mainly due to the thorough and systematic manner in which the work of house-to-house inspection has been performed by voluntary European agency. In most of the other districts the task of volunteer inspection by Justices has either been in abeyance or has been carried out by one or two Justices, who have been unable to visit all the houses in their districts with much frequency. But in Colaba Major Roughton has never ceased his visitations, and he has gathered round him a band of ten or a dozen other Europeans, mostly members of the Volunteer Artillery, whom he has inspired with his own enthusiasm for a work which, to say the least, is far from pleasurable. Every house has been visited at least once in two days by parties of these volunteers, accompanied by a few men of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, and generally by one or other of the two Parsee doctors employed in the district. The plan adopted has been for the volunteer visitors to meet at a given rendezvous each morning and decide what the work shall be for the morning. When this has been settled a move is made to the locality fixed upon, and as each block of houses is visited a cordon of the native sepoys is placed round it to prevent the egress of any person while the work is in progress. This system has greatly checked the importation of cases which the contiguity of the Cotton Green to the crowded dwellings about Thomas Street would otherwise have favoured. Another very important contribution to the work of stamping out the plague was the demolition of the insanitary dwellings at Victoria Bunder by orders of the Plague Committee, at the earnest request of Major Roughton and his helpers. Last year the Victoria Bunder was a great plague centre, and the dwellings were marked "U. H. H.," but their occupancy was continued until a few days ago, when they were burnt down, accomodation being provided for most of the dispossessed tenants in very good temporary camps erected by the Plague Committee. Only three or four pucca-built chawls are left standing, and the destruction of the other dwellings has certainly removed a great obstacle to the obtainment of a blank plague bill in Colaba. That has now been practically attained, and it has been found possible to transfer all of the volunteers who have been working under the direction of Major Roughton to the northern part of the Fort, where the epidemic is now so rife. The way the plague has been stamped out in Colaba affords a valuable object lesson as to the manner in which affected districts should be dealt with.

Mrs. Schappeire from Colaba Causeway, died of the plague at the European General Hospital yesterday. A European foreigner was yesterday removed from a house in Apollo Street to the Hospital suffering from plague.

For camping out purposes all the land lying between Coorla and Bhatidup has been made available by Government who have intimated their intention to erect camps for persons not in a position to bear the cost themselves.

Report of inoculations at the Nesbit Road station to date :—Khojas, 3,846 ; other nations 1,041;—total 4,887.

The District Magistrate of Thana has been good enough to arrange that if each sycc proceeding from Bombay to Santa Cruz be provided with a note from his master showing the man's name and an assurance that he will not remain in Bandora he will be allowed to pass subject only to ordinary medical examination.

THE TELUGU PLAGUE HOSPITAL AND CAMP.

Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram was, on Thursday, waited upon, at his bungalow, in Grant Road, by a deputation, consisting of representatives of Telugus and other Hindu gentlemen, residing in Kamatipura and Byculla (E ward), requesting him to continue providing expenses for the maintenance of the Telugu Hospital, in connection with the plague, for a period of another quarter, as he alone had done for the last nine months,—the last quarterly funds being about to be exhausted at the end of January. They said that the patients were all well treated, and every comfort was provided. As there was no other resource left them, they appealed to him again on behalf of the residents of the locality to maintain the hospital, and told him that they would all pray for his long life and prosperity for his philantropic acts. Mr. Ellapa assured the members of the deputation that he would be happy to continue to maintain the hospital at his sole cost for a further period of three months. Then again, on Saturday, another deputation called on him and pointed out that the eighty huts, that he had constructed at his own cost for the segregation of the people of E ward (Byculla and Kamatipura), which gave shelter to upwards of a thousand people, were insufficient at the present juncture. They urged on him the advisability of extending the accommodation for about five hundred persons more which was absolutely necessary. They added that the Plague Committee required owners of huts and houses in unhealthy and unaffected localities to vacate them ; on hearing which statement Mr. Ellapa agreed to build some more huts, similar to those which had been put up at Foras Road, opposite the new market, and which have been pronounced by the Plague Committee and their Chairman, Sir James Campbell, to be excellent. They seemed to be alarmed at the prospect of their buildings being vacated and subsequently destroyed. Mr. Ellapa assured them that the Government and the Municipality were very anxious to suppress the epidemic and were doing all in their power to minimize the hardships to which the people of Bombay were subjected, as the authorities were acting for the good of the general public. The deputation then retired.

QUARANTINE AT KARWAR.

The President of the Karwar Municipality wires to us :—"Sanction has been received to impose quarantine in all Kanara ports against arrivals from Bombay and other infected places."

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that there were no cases of plague in the Colaba District. In the Fort District twenty-five cases were observed out of which twenty-one were removed to hospitals. Twenty-four houses were evacuated in the district. Out of these twenty-five cases, five were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, three from Cowasji Patel Street, and two from Goga Street. Two were detected in the Marine Lines and removed to the Port Trust Hospitals. Four cases were discovered in the Mody Street and despatched to different hospitals. A sufferer from plague was found lying on the roadside at Bori Bunder and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Pitha Lane, Bell Lane, Mint Road, Bohra Bazaar Street, and Compta Street each showed a single case of plague. The dead body of a plague-stricken man discovered in a house in Bhoiwar Lane. A case of plague was also removed from the same street to a hospital. In another instance a body was examined after death and was certified to be due to plague. Cormar Street and Calicut Street each reported a case of plague. Two dead bodies were examined in a house at Calicut Street, and certified to be cases of plague. A case was removed from Fort Street to the St. George's Hospital. In the Mandvie, ward ten cases of plague, five of suspicious fever, and six deaths were recorded. In C ward (south), Market section showed eleven cases and ten deaths, Dhobie Talao thirteen cases and four deaths, and Panaswady ten cases and six deaths. In the same ward (north) two cases and ten deaths were recorded in the Khumbarwada section, three cases and two deaths in Khara Talao section, and five cases and four deaths in Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (west) two cases were removed from a chawl near Belassis Road Bridge. In the same ward (east) Dr. Jothar removed three patients, and Drs. Foy and Searvai reported four cases of plague. In E ward (east) six cases of plague were discovered in Gunri Bazaar, Mochadi Road, DeLisle Road, and Gilder Street, and removed to different hospitals. Eight deaths from the disease were also recorded in the same district. In the same ward (west) four cases and eight deaths were registered. In the Parel and Mahim Districts two patients were removed to hospitals and one death occurred.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday 279 persons were detained in the Modikhana Camp, and 300 contacts in the Wari Bunder Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday 84 deaths from plague were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 919 patients remaining in them.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 326, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,470, making a total of 1,796 persons. Departures by sea 506, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,574, making a total of 2,080 persons.

INOCULATION AT DAMAUN.

The inoculations were continued on Saturday at Lower Damaun, and on Sunday at Upper Damaun, and 228 and 70 persons were, respectively, inoculated, thus making a total of 931. A few more would have been inoculated but for want of lymph. Dr. Kalapesi left last night for Bombay, after earning Rs. 900 from the Portuguese Government, being his fee for nine days.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of general distress one almost feels ashamed of making an appeal to the generosity of the charitable. But events will take place sadder than others, which of their very nature must call forth sympathy. One such sad event took place on Wednesday last. There died in the St. George's Hospital, after but three days' illness, Joseph O'Connor, employed in the Bombay Mint. By his death his widow and four little children are deprived of their bread-winner. It was a sight to soften the most hardened heart to see the poor widow and the little ones at the open grave. The eldest of the children is about eight years old and the youngest only ten months. Five others lie buried at Sewree. Joseph O'Connor was a man who for many years worked in the mint on a very small salary, but by his thrift and the economy of a good wife, now left powerless and disconsolate, he succeeded in keeping his family respectable without incurring any debts. It is intended to send the widow and the children to Ireland, and, therefore, this appeal is made to the charitable in order to obtain the money necessary for the passage and to be able to hand over to the widow any surplus money that will enable her to make some beginning at home. If I had the money I would willingly defray all the expenses myself. His Grace the Archbishop has promised Rs. 100, and I myself am able to add Rs. 100, and any donation, however small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

J. HOENE, S. J., VICAR-GENERAL.

Fort Chapel, Medows Street, Fort.

PLAGUE AND ITS VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay is remarkable for many striking peculiarities and contrasts produced by the mixture of Eastern and Western ideas and habits, which in some cases are so mingled as to result in special characteristics. In others, the ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism of the East exist in contact with the clearest knowledge of the West without apparently being in the least degree modified by it.

We have had noteworthy instances of this during the present plague epidemic. The opposition with which the cleansing of the houses was met with by the people while living in most filthy surroundings is fresh in the memory of all. Horrible accumulations of the most pestiferous rubbish were removed from dwellings and destroyed without impressing the people with the necessity of this work ; and the same persons, who in the face of an impending bombardment would probably have followed promptly the instructions of the authorities, put every difficulty in the way of their relief from a far more deadly enemy than a hostile fleet. Of the current rumours which reached them, they instinctively accepted those which were false ; and it may be confidently stated that no city in the world presents greater difficulties in the way of dealing with an epidemic than Bombay owing to the above peculiarity and to the mutual antipathies of caste aversion.

The propensity to believe a false rumour rather than an ascertained fact is not peculiar to the lowest class. A long way above this only in the social scale we note the same preference for superstitious notions to assured facts, and one of the great drawbacks of cheap education has been the facility with which the half educated wearer of boots and trousers may air his notions in print. This has been conspicuous of late in the attacks made on the medical administration of the Parsee Plague Hospital. It is fortunate that the statements made have been so positive as to admit of nothing short of proof or withdrawal. Foremost among the charge of improper treatment is that connected with the use of the 'wet-pack' as a rapid and safe means of reducing fever. There are two methods of reducing a fever temperature : one is by means of drugs taken into the system which cause profuse perspiration on the surface of the skin ; the other is by moistening the skin from without by means of a wet cloth, which, instead of chilling, moistens the dry surface and restores the natural and healthy action of the skin. This is 'wet-pack' ; and it has been singularly successful in reducing fever. No man with any experience of its use will question its value ; but in Bombay there seem to be men, who, because they have heard something stated which appeals to their fancy, do not hesitate to rouse the apprehensions of other equally foolish people by publishing their notions in the newspapers. These people have also their peculiar ideas as to how a patient or his friends may interfere in the management of a hospital. The general rule regarding amputations both in Europe and in India is that if a patient objects, the amputation is not made even if the Surgeon knows that certain death will be the consequence. With regard to general treatment, the patient who will not submit to the rules on which the management of a hospital is based, is always at liberty to leave and to follow his own devices at home.

It is deplorable that the Parsee Hospital, whose record will bear favourable comparison with that of any other Indian hospital, should have been singled out for attack. Among the various hospitals I visited, the Parsee hospital was conspicuous for the evidences of care that might be observed in the smallest details of the arrangements for the comfort and welfare of patients. In spite of all that has been published in reports and in newspapers, the people in general will not recognise that the bulk of plague patients delay going to the hospital until there is no chance of recovery. It is then convenient to charge the death of patients to the hospitals, and to make reflections on the management of these institutions in general. What sort of a Pandemonium would any hospital become if the patients and their ignorant friends could have all they wanted ? It is a pity the plague is so indiscriminate in its ravages. It singles out the weakest instead of the most worthless people. Were it otherwise, the cleansing of Bombay would progress much more rapidly.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE attacks of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending January 28th are as under :—

CITIES.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	841	840
Poona	69	56
DISTRICTS.		
Ahmedabad	2	0
Kaira	8	8
Broach	1	0
Surat	144	121
Thana	23	17
Ahmednagar	34	31
Khandesh	13	13
Nasik	69	53
Poona	25	21
Satara	244	225
Sholapur	206	145
Kolaba	31	21
Ratnagiri	8	6
Belgaum	71	61
Karachi	1	1
TERRITORIES.		
Baroda	149	117
Kolhapur	66	37
Cutch	45	39
Palanpur	63	33
Janjira	6	2
Aundh	6	8
Bhor	2	2
Total	2,033	1,369

The plague mortality to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	63,035
" week ending January, 28th	1,869
Total deaths	64,904

The places in the mofussil where indigenous deaths occurred during the week, were as under :—

Surat District—Surat City 37, Anjna 1, Pander 9, Bhatar 1, Samrod 12, Ardajan 4, Athwa 2, Iswarpura 4, Katargaon 4, Pal 7, Pardi 4, Amalsad 2, Kosamba 1, Talav Chora 1, Olpad 3, Kosod 3, Puna 1, Bhimpora 1, Dumas 1, and Tarsadi 4—Total 102.

Thana District—Bassein 4, Uran 7, Garat 2, Bandra 1, and Mahul 1—Total 15.

Poona District—Poona City 55, Katwl 5, Dhond 1, Uruli Devachi 2, Parvati 1, Bhamburda 1, Pimpalgaon 4, Alandi 1, Nighoja 1, and Devegaat 1—Total 72.

Satara District—Satara City 73, Shahapur 14, Koparde Havali 3, Kadi 1, Sakurdi Vasahgad 3, Umbraj 1, Tambve 6, Yerwale 1, Nigdi 3, Kalambi 13, Salshingo 5, Mahuli 2, Chinchni Vangi 10, Lingre 4, Padli 1, Kumtna 10, Maidan 9, Dhivshi 6, alangaral 3, Banapuri 1, Amnapur 3, Dhawle 3, Visapur 1, Patus 8, Soni 6, Vasagde 2, Akalkhop 5, Atewadi 1, Kavthe 8, and Sonar 3—Total 209.

Nasik District—Nasik 8, Vinlgaon 1, Malegaon 25, Lasalgaon 1, Sinnar 10, and Nalgaon 3—Total 48.

Sholapur District—Sholapur 8, Walsang 6, Bhogaon 1, Kavthe 1, Belati 1, Tirhe 2, Kamti 13, Koravali 3, Kumbhari 5, Mulegaon 3, Boramani 1, Degaon 11, Pakni 7, Hotgi 4, Mardi 4, Sleggaligaon 2, Kandalgaon 2, Dahitane 25, Haglur 4, Hiparge 4, Ujne 6, Soregaon 4, Dongaon 8, Kurul 15, Sayad Warwad 4, and Sarkoli 1—Total 145

Ahmednagar District—Ahmednagar 119, Satral 9, and Shrigonda 2—Total 30.

Khandesh District—Yalgaon 12—Total 12.

Kolaba District—Revdanda 7, Nagaon 1, Cheul 1, Panvel 1, Ashtami 1, Khalapur 7, and Chanji 2—Total 20.

Belgaum District—Belgaum City 40, Belgaum Cantonment 2, Kagwad 6, Jugal 3, and Khanapur 2—Total 53.

Ratnagiri District—Bankot 1—Total 1.

Janjira State—Mazagon 2—Total 2.

Baroda Territory—Baroda city 81, Undera, Baroda division 7, Bet, Amreli division 2, Mesar, Kadi division 26, and Bajeva, Kadi division 1—Total 117.

Palanpur—Mota 2, Kanodar 2, Basa 3, Dungia 2, Rupal 2, Wasada 1, Majader 3, Chadoka 4, Gadh 1, Hoda 2, and Mahanadpur 11—Total 33.

Karachi—Kotri 1—Total 1.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country—Nandreh 6, Shirgaon 2, Shahapur 14, Nagaum (Kavthe) 9, Baubavdi 5, Angol 1—Total 37.

Bhor State—Wais 2—Total 2.

Aundh—Kinhal 4, Korti 4—Total 8.

Cutch—Mandvi 1, Durgapur 1, Tanwana 1, Sukhpur 2, Bayeth 2, Pragpur 1, Kapaya 1, Bhorala 1, Lani 8, Beraja 7, Gundala 3, Patri 5, Motikhakhur 5—Total 38.

THE SEDITION CLAUSE.

THE Ahmedabad Legal Practitioners' Association has submitted for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council and the Select Committees, the following suggestions regarding the proposed amendment of Section 124A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code, and Section 108 of Criminal Procedure Code, as well as of the entry relating to Section 124A of the Penal Code in Column 3, Schedule 2 of the Procedure Code.

Section 124A—The wording of Explanation II to this Section is not such as to give anything like sufficient protection to honestly and in good faith make comments on the measures of Government. It is easy to imagine that even perfectly honest criticism may, in some cases, have the effect of exciting, in the minds of others, some sort of ill-will or contempt and as the causing of the slightest amount of hatred or ill-will by honest criticism is made punishable as disaffection under Explanation II., read with the body of the Section and Explanation I., the effect of the whole is virtually to deny the right of honest criticism of Government measures. This view gets support from the wording of the explanation to the expunged Section 124A, which runs :—"Disaffection comprises a contingency of som ill-will being caused by honest criticism of Government measures.

The Association also thinks that the protection given to comments on measures of the Government should be extended to the "pointing out of errors or defects in the Government or Constitution as by law established with a view to their reformation." The words above quoted are from the remarks of Mr. Justice Stephen reported at page 559 of Vol. I. of Russell on Crimes, sixth edition.

On the whole, therefore, the Association is of opinion that in the Explanation it is extremely desirable to make provision to the effect that comments on hatred or contempt caused by honest comments on the measures of the Government or by the pointing out of errors or defects in the Government or constitution as by law established with a view to their reformation, are not disaffection, hatred and contempt within the meaning of this section and the comments causing them or the pointing out of the defects or errors which causes them do not constitute an offence.

Next, as regards the change in the punishment from three to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, the Association respectfully submits that the punishment is not sufficiently discriminative to meet the circumstances of any case, because up to this time, cases under this section the High Court Judges have passed sentences very much within even the present limit of three years' imprisonment.

Section 505,—The proposed *Exception* affords protection only where the truth of a statement or report is proved, but it fails to protect those persons who eventually find that they have been either misinformed or misled as to the correctness of such rumour or report, though at the time of publishing or circulating it they may have *bona fide* believed it to be true. The Association, therefore, respectfully suggests that the protection should be extended to such persons also.

New clause to Section 108.—We think, there is no good reason for asking security for good behaviour from persons discriminating defamatory matter. The offence of defamation is a matter generally between one individual and another, an offence under which no complaint can be lodged except by the person aggrieved. (Section 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code). It is also compoundable. Under these circumstances, the Association thinks that this part of the amendment is against the spirit of the law above referred to, and undesirable and unnecessary.

For sedition or the dissemination of seditious matter, no prosecution can be instituted without sanction from the Local Government, (Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Yet under the amendment as proposed a Magistrate can send a man to jail and thus nullify such section by refusing without sanction from the Government and without trial. Besides cases of sedition often involve such nice and intricate points of law as to make it unsafe to invest Magistrates with large powers as are proposed to be given to them.

Addition to Schedule 3, column 3, entry relating to Section 124A of the Penal Code. The few trials under Section 124A that have been held in India and the trials for sedition that have been held in England show that legal acumen of the highest order was required to be exercised in clearly drawing the line within which there is no offence and beyond which the offence of sedition commences. The grave and difficult nature of the offence makes it very necessary, that they should continue to be exclusively triable by Courts of Session. And the Association begs to add that these cases should invariably be made triable by Sessions Judges with Jury.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd January :—

George Irving, gentleman, of No. 9 Esplanade row, in the city of Calcutta, for an improved bicycle stand.

Alpha Francis Cothias, manufacturer, of 9 Rue Victor-Hugo Ivry (Seine) in the republic of France, for an improved process of casting for reducing the density of cast articles.

Charles Sumner Howe, professor of mathematics, of 103 Cornell street, and John William Langley, professor of electrical engineering, of 845 1-2 Fairmount street, both in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. for improvements in compositions for repairing leaks in pneumatic vehicle tyres.

Walter John Lloyd and William Priest, velocipede manufacturers, both of Birmingham, for improvements in driving mechanism for bicycles, tricycles and other velocipedes and motor vehicles.

Michael James Burke, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Morvi railway, Morvi state, and Charles Percy White, resident engineer of the said railway, both residing at Morvi, for an improved combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain.

William Joseph Rymer Watson, broker, of 16 Holborn viaduct, London, for reducing the tread in cycles by means of an improved form of wheel.

The patent Agglomerat Fuel Syndicate, Limited, of 26 Wind street, Swans a South Wales, for improvements in and in the manufacture of artificial fuel.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

John Edward Glenister, engineer, of 133 Bow road, in the county of London, for an improved manufacture of night lights and candles. (Specification filed 14th January 1898.)

Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, and William Walker, consulting engineer, both of 77 Elizabeth street Sydney, New South Wales, for an improved machine for saving gold by the aid of mercury. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

William Baldwin, weaving manager, Jivraj Ballu Mills, residing at Sleater road, Tardeo, Bombay, for improvements in textile sizing machines. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.

Wasudeo Balwant Soman, merchant, residing at Chinchpugli, Parel, Bombay, for improvements in the Indian hand loom. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

Kowasji Dadabhai Kharas, accountant, Government Telegraph office, Karachi, for improvements in racks for firearms in tents, etc. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

The fees prescribed has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inven tion for the period shown against it :—

George Spiers Alexander Rankin, a's invention for facilitating the conversion of the indigo-forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermentation of indigo-yielding plants into indigo-blue. From 15 January 1898 to 15 January 1899.)

THE GANESHKHIND MURDERS

TRIAL OF THE PRISONER.

CHAPEKAR PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

THE trial of the prisoner Bomodhar Hari Chapekar commenced on Monday at the Poona Sessions Court before the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Crowe.

Long before the opening of the case a large number of persons flocked into the court, so that every available corner of the large hall, except the parts in the immediate vicinity of the Judge's seat, was quite filled. By far the greatest number of those who thus came out to watch the proceedings appeared to be Brahmin youths from the city. A number of other persons were also present, including several European ladies. The prisoner was brought into court and accommodated with a seat in the dock. He was closely guarded by several men of the European Mounted Police.

The Judge took his seat a few minutes after eleven o'clock and the work of empanelling the jury began. This did not last very long as nobody challenged the selection, and the following five were then selected to serve, namely Mr. Vicharam Bhugvandas, Foreman Messrs. Balwantrab, Hari Chiplunkar, Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeeshao ;Charles Augustus Rose, and Gopal Rawji Mooley.

Mr. J. C. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Bomanji Pallonji Master was for the defence.

Mr. Michael Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. J. A. Guider, Asst. Superintendent of Police, were in court and watched the proceedings in the case.

Just before the case started the prisoner asked that he might be permitted to sit closer up, and outside the dock, as he said that he would be unable to hear what was going on from where he was. To this the Judge said he was unable to accede. Chapekar then asked that he might be given a chair instead of a bench, but he was told in reply that he would have to stand, but if he felt inclined he might sit down. The four charges were then read out to accused by the Clerk of the Court, and Chapekar in reply to each pleaded not guilty. Ere the case proceeded any further Mr. Bomanji Pallonji Master, who was for accused, asked that the case should be postponed for a day as the police had not allowed him to receive any instructions from the prisoner. This application the court refused.

Mr. Anderson, Solicitor for the Prosecution, then formally asked the court's permission that Mr. Guider and Mr. Hamilton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, might be allowed to sit in court although they were to be witnesses in the case, as the former would be of use to him, and the latter's evidence related mostly to the prisoner's confession.

On the court assenting, Mr. Anderson for the Crown, said he proposed to alter the form of the charges slightly, and it was now a convenient time to do so before the proceedings began. He then read the charges. First ; that the prisoner on or about the 22nd June last at Poona did commit murder by causing the death of Walter Charles Rand, an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Second ; that the accused was charged with abetting Balcrishna Hari Chapekar in the committal of that offence. Third ; that he was charged in the same form with the murder of Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ayerst, and fourthly, that he abetted in the same manner Balcrishna Ayerst.

His Honour the Sessions Judge, having acquiesced to the proposed change in the form of charges, the prisoner at the bar was called on to plead to them. To each of the counts he pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner's pleader at this stage applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that his client had applied to the police to let his legal adviser see him two days ago, but was not allowed the privilege.

His Honour : I must refuse the application.

Mr. Anderson applied to the court for permission to let Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to remain in court during the trial. The evidence of this witness was only formal and his presence would be helpful in the identification of the exhibits. He also made a similar application in the case of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who was in order, to depose to having recorded the confession made by the accused.

The other side not objecting, Mr. Guider and Mr. Hamilton were allowed to take their seats along-side the counsel for the Crown.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

In addressing the jury for the Crown Mr. Anderson said that the evidence he would adduce would satisfy them that either Damodhar had caused the death of Mr. Rand or Balcrishna or vice versa. Whichever it was, the prisoner before them under the present charges would be guilty. For the purposes of criminal responsibility it made no difference whom the prisoner killed. The case for the Crown was that Damodhar killed Mr. Rand and that Balcrishna killed Lieutenant Ayerst, but Damodhar was responsible as much as if he himself had pulled the trigger in both cases. He would not dwell further on this point, but preferred to let the jury hear the evidence for themselves. Mr. Anderson then said that Mr. Rand who was shot on the 22nd June was then President of the Plague Committee operating in Poona. Lieutenant Ayerst was in no way connected with the Plague Committee, but was an officer in the Commissariat Department. The death of the latter was specifically intended before that particular evening. The prosecution alleged that Damodhar and Balcrishna deliberately planned to bring about the death of Mr. Rand and did give effect to it. Mr. Anderson then proceeded to explain to the jury about the Reception Committee's visit to the house on the 22nd June when the two unfortunate gentlemen after the closing of that event left the grounds and were shot some distance off from Government House. After detailing the tragedy Mr. Andesson said it was for the jury to say who was responsible for those two deeds. Now, they all knew what a stir was caused by these events and how the police had strained every nerve to trace the culprits. The only evidence then forthcoming was the evidence deduced from the finding of two old swords wrapped over with cloth and an axe and these provided a considerable clue. In the beginning of September the police put accused carefully under watch and he gave information to them which led them to discover a considerable amount of evidence to connect accused with the murders. Damodhar took them to a well in the neighbourhood of Sadashiv Peth, that well the police dragged and were rewarded with finding a bundle of weapons very like those found in the culvert on the 23rd June. They found two Henry Martini rifles which the native troops are armed with ; there was a sword bayonet, a muzzle loading five chamber revolver, and the weapon with which Mr. Rand was shot. Besides these there were two other single barrel pistols and one double barrel. He did not suppose that it was with one of these that Lieutenant Ayerst was shot. From the well the prisoner took the police to his house. The house was searched and other things important to the case were found, namely, pieces of turban cloth corresponding with the cloth found in the well and the strips found in the culvert, again there was some bloody clothing similar to that found on the swords left in the culvert. In the search the police came across a false beard a photograph of the prisoner in military costume, and various other things which were important for the purposes of the case. They also found rather large shots corresponding very closely with the shot taken out by the doctors from the dead body of Mr. Rand. This was a very material piece of connecting evidence in the case. Besides that Damodhar took the police to a garden in Poona the owner of which kept powder and shot. The evidence would lead the jury to the conclusion that Damodhar a month or so before the 22nd June obtained this unknown to the owner, because he procured caps to fit the pistol from Mr. Richard Jones of the Small Arms Factory. All that evidence was of an extremely important character and none of it would have been forthcoming but for Damodhar taking them to different places. Another piece of evidence was that for some weeks before the 22nd June Damodhar was dogging Mr. Rand's footsteps, ascertaining where he was to be found and where he slept. All this was done for a suitable opportunity for compassing the end in view. It would also be in evidence that Damodhar and his brother on the 21st June were actually seen surveying the ground on which they had determined to carry out their deed. Another small piece of independent evidence which the prosecution had was that the prisoner was observed in the neighbourhood of Ganeshkhind on the 22nd June. Mr. Anderson said the jury would naturally ask what was the motive for the crime ? The prisoner may have thought he had a natural grievance for doing what he did, but it was not for them to consider the justness or otherwise of the measures adopted by the Plague Committee in Poona, and there was nothing in them to justify the prisoner in adopting the revengeful attitude imputed to him. Accused having once given information to the police, the evidence forthcoming became independent entirely of any support from the statement of the accused. It stood by itself. He told the jury that accused persons if they desired to do so could make solemn statements before a magistrate, and if done under proper precautions the law allowed those statements should be used as evidence against them. The accused made a solemn statement before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, which Mr. Hamilton took down in writing. This statement was one of the greatest value in the case.

At the conclusion of this speech Mr. Master put in an application for an adjournment in writing on the grounds he had given before. Mr. Anderson said he was ready to accommodate him in so far as he would only call such evidence as he would require no present specific personal instructions for.

The court, however, again refused the application on the ground that during the hour the sitting had already lasted the pleader for the defence had had time to consult his client if he wished.

The witnesses were then called, the first being

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Allan Gasper Heath, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, said : I knew the late Lieut Ayerst and Mr. Rand. I was at the Sassoon Hospital that day. I received certain information on the morning of the 23rd June in consequence of which I went to the hospital. I went and saw Mr. Rand in one of the private wards upstairs. I saw he was suffering from a wound in his back. I examined the wound with a probe, but found nothing as the probe would not go in. I then went downstairs to the dissecting room where I saw Lieut. Ayerst. He was still dressed in full scarlet uniform. I only made a superficial examination then. He had a wound in the forehead and one at the back of the head. His face was covered with blood. I afterwards on the same morning from 9-30 to 10-30 made a "post mortem" examination. Referring to his notes. Witness continued ist : There was a round punched out, wound easily admitting the tip of my middle finger into the cavity of the skull a little to the left side of the superior angle of the occipital bone from which was exuding serious fluid and brain matter. 2nd : A somewhat triangular would with inverted edges about an inch wide in the forehead above the inner angle of the right eyebrow. The surrounding frontal bone was comminuted. On making the usual incision from ear to ear and removing the scalp, an extravasation of blood was found in the neighbourhood of both wounds and above the right ear. I then examined the bone and found 1st, the hole punched out in the occipital bone as already described ; the frontal would stellate and jagged and from it long fissured cracks running round the skull and across the right parietal bone above, fracturing in all six bones, viz., the frontal two parietal, two temple and the occipital, so that the skull cap was easily removed without the application of the saw. The roof of the orbits on both sides was split across. I then examined the brain. It was shrunken, lacerated and stained with extravasated blood. The membranes were lacerated. In the back of the wound which passed the lower part of the right hemisphere were found one large spicule of bone about half an inch in diameter, and a number of smaller ones ; embedded inside were found two pieces of metal and a small round shot. The cause of death was a gunshot wound in the skull such as described. The pieces of iron found in the skull were handed over to Mr Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, (Shown shot Ex. A.) To the best of my belief these are the pieces of metal. The wounds in the front and back of the head indicate that the shot had passed through. The wound I saw could have been self-inflicted, but it was very unlikely that it was. Death would always be instantaneous from such a wound. As far as I remember there was no singeing of the hair. If the shots were fired through such a hood as that shown it would prevent the singeing. Mr Rand died twelve days afterwards. Br.-Sur.-Lt.-Col. McConaghy, Surg.-Genl. Cooke, Surg.-Major J. D. Barry and Surg.-Capt. C. Barry assisted at the *post-mortem*. The examination was held on the 23rd July, 1897. (Witness then gave a description of Mr. Rand's wound s), assisted Dr. McConaghy in making the *post-mortem* examination and I remember the position of the wound and the position of the shots that were found. The wound on Mr. Rand could not have been self-inflicted. Mr. Rand's death was caused by gun-shot wound. From the appearance of the clothes the wound might have been inflicted from close quarters.

(Cross-examination declined.

DOCTOR MCCONAGHY'S TESTIMONY.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. McConaghy, Civil Surgeon of Poona, was next called and examined. Witness said : My name is William McConaghy, I am Civil Surgeon of Poona. I knew the late Mr. W. C. Rand. Mr. Rand was admitted into hospital about 12-45 a.m. He was then in bed in hospital. I saw him about 1 a. m. in a room of the private ward on the 23rd June last. He never left the room and remained there till the morning of the 3rd July. He was unconscious, pulseless and in a collapsed condition. He had on a sleeping suit at the time, his other clothes having been taken off. I examined him almost immediately and found a circular wound with inverted irregular edges situated at the left shoulder-blade. It was slightly larger than an eight-anna piece. The probe would only go in a short distance. There was considerable hemorrhage and I was afraid to probe for fear of mortification setting in. As far as I could judge the wound was a gun or pistol shot wound, more probably the latter. I treated him for that wound. I reached that conclusion from the appearance of the wound which was of recent infliction. I saw Mr. Rand several times a day. There was nothing but the abrasions of the skin to account for his death. I have heard Dr. Heath's evidence which is quite correct. About the 27th or 28th symptoms of pneumonia set in and continued till the time of death. He was never in a condition to make a statement. From the appearance of the wound I imagine the discharge of the wound must have been close, and I think the nature of the wound itself indicates it. I noticed five apertures of ingress at the first examination which in my opinion would indicate that five pellets had penetrated close to one another. I handed the pellets to Mr. Guider in a pill-box. The coat by being singed indicated that the wound had been inflicted at close quarters.

Cross-examination : An attempt was made to take Mr Rand's dying declaration. He said something, but he was in a condition to make a coherent statement. I have seen the pistol and have examined it, but I confess to know very little of fire-arms. The pistol when I examined it had the same rusty appearance.

By the court : I think it would have endangered Mr. Rand's life to have taken his statement.

Mr. Joseph Dias, House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejapl Hospital, sworn, said : On the 22nd June last I was employed as House Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital. About 9-45 p. m. Mr. Rand was brought in. Lieut. Ayerst's body was also brought in. I lived on the premises and some one called me. When I came Mr. Rand was in the hall, and Lieut. Ayerst was in a carriage. Lieut. Ayerst was dead. I removed the body to the dissecting room. I saw the body. There was blood all over the neck and thumb. There was a wound at the back of the head and one in the forehead. Blood was also oozing with some brain substance from the back of the head. The body remained in the room till the *post-mortem* by the doctors. I did not exactly attend at the *post-mortem*. I was in and out of the room. Mr. Rand was unconscious when I saw him. I noted he was bleeding from the back and that his clothes were saturated with blood. As he was pulseless I injected *digitalis* and other and sent for Drs. McConaghy and Heath. I put Mr. Rand to bed and took off his clothes. Drs. Heath and McConaghy came shortly after. (Shown Mr. Rand's clothes which he recognized). I gave the clothes to Inspector Fleming.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Isaac Charles Fleming, Inspector of Police, Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, said : I was Police Inspector on the 22nd June last. In consequence of information received I went to the Sassoon Hospital on the 23rd June at about 2 a.m. I found a victoria there, the driver being with it. His name was Appa. The carriage bore the number 220. I examined it and found shot marks in the hood and blood stains on it I got the hood removed. The one before the court is the same. All the stains on it are blood stains. I kept it in my possession and find it in

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

From the annual report of the Post Office of India we take the following further Selections :—

INSURANCE.

There was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured, and also an increase of Rs. 3,008 in the amount of insurance fees, notwithstanding the decrease in the parcel insurance business. The total number of parcels insured was 2,396 less than the number in the preceding year, their total value being nearly 624 lakhs of rupees as compared with 626 3-4 lakhs in 1895-96. The number of letters insured rose from 93,764 in 1895-96 to 99,408 in the year under report. The largest increase occurred in Bombay where the number of letters insured in the year under report exceeded that in the previous year by 2,592. The increase is believed to be due to the impetus given to this form of remittance by the temporary suspension of hundi business on account of the plague. There was, however, a falling-off by 1,543 in the number of insured parcels despatched from Bombay in the year under report.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year under review was 54, as compared with 18 in the previous year. This increase is due to exceptional causes. Twenty claims arose out of losses by highway robbery of mails nearly all in Native States, whereas there were no such claims in 1895-96 ; and 21 claims had to be met in respect of insured articles lost in an accident which occurred on the 27th April 1896 to the mail train between Sikandarabad and Dadri on the East Indian Railway, when the Post Office van was burnt owing to an explosion of fire-works in an adjoining 3rd class carriage. Out of the 54 claims 46 were admitted but in only 5 of these 46 cases was the loss caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. In all 4 cases in which compensation was refused the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, as the insured articles had been delivered in good condition, under a clear receipt, and there was good reason to believe that the declared contents were not enclosed in the articles when the latter were posted. In one of these cases, in which currency notes were said to have been abstracted, it was evident from the weight of the letter and the postage paid that the notes could not have been inside it and in another instance, also of alleged abstraction of currency notes, the enquiry showed that the remittance, which was advised as being sent in part payment of a debt, was never enclosed. The other two claims related to jewellery alleged to have been abstracted from insured parcels, but in one case both the sender and addressee were persons of disreputable character whose statements could not be viewed without suspicion, and in the other case the sender's claim was made with regard to an insured parcel addressed to a Native Chief who had not ordered it and who refused to take delivery of it.

COMPLAINTS BY THE PUBLIC.

The number of complaints made by the public during the year, under report was 18,827. In the previous year's report the number of complaints was shown as 15,423. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be well-grounded was 34·39 per cent. of the total, while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 39·93, both percentages being practically the same as in the previous year. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at. It is natural that many complaints should be made without real foundation seeing that the Post Office deals with persons of all classes of life, who are often ignorant of postal procedure and do not understand the necessity of verifying facts before complaining. The department, therefore, is frequently associated with losses caused by the shortcomings of domestic servants, persons and other menials to whom it is usual in this country to entrust articles for the post. The following instances reported by the Post Master General, Bombay, serve to show with how little foundation complaints are sometimes made :—Early in 1897, a short paragraph headed "Twenty-six years after" appeared in a newspaper published in Western India. It was stated that a letter had been delivered twenty-six years after it had been posted. The Post Master General enquired into the case and it transpired that the letter in question had been posted in Bombay about twenty years ago to the address of a person living in a Native State, which had its own postal arrangements. The letter, therefore, was transferred in the usual course to the chief post office of this State for transmission to its destination. In this office, it appeared, the letter remained unnoticed up to the beginning of 1897, when it was reposted in a fresh cover, with a revised address, and was delivered as an unpaid article to a son of the person to whom the article was originally addressed. It was satisfactorily established, therefore, that the Indian Post Office was in no way responsible for this extraordinary delay. In September 1896, a complaint was received through the Secretary, General Post Office, London, that a registered letter containing a ruby valued £2,300 posted by a firm in Burma and addressed to a firm in London had been delivered with the ruby missing. Enquiry showed that the ruby had been stolen by a *durwan*, in the employ of the firm, who had been entrusted with the posting of the letter. At the same time it cannot be repeated too often that the Post Office is anxious to receive complaints of which the facts are authenticated, and is the year under report, as in former years, valuable assistance was obtained from complaints of this character in fixing responsibility for neglect and in improving, in some instances, sorting arrangements.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AND ATTACKS UPON THE MAIL.

The usual abstract shows the number of cases in which the mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year under review and in the previous year, both in British territory and in Native States. There were 36 cases of the kind during 1896-97 as compared with 30 in 1895-96. Of these 36 cases 28 occurred in British territory as compared with 20 in the previous year, and 8 in Native States as compared with 10 in the previous year, so that the increase in the total number was wholly due to the offences committed in British territory. The increase was greatest in Bengal where the number of these cases rose from 2 to 6. In Bombay, Burma, and Rajputana the number also increased; while in Bihar there were three cases and in Assam and in Eastern Bengal there was one case, these three latter being circles in which no highway robberies of the mail occurred last year. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in the Punjab, the number decreased, while there were no mail robberies at all in the Central Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan circles.

CHARACTER OF MAIL ROBBERIES.

In 23 out of the 36 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers, and in three cases so severely as to necessitate their detention for some time in hospital. In a case that occurred in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab the runner was killed and his body thrown into a tank. There were two men implicated in the murder both of whom were arrested, prosecuted, and, on conviction, sentenced to death. In another case, which occurred in the Kyaukpyu district in Burma, the runner lost his life, being beaten to death by his assailants with clubs. This robbery was instigated by a Burman postmaster with a view to conceal a misappropriation of cash committed by him. He reported that the plundered mail contained a cash remittance of Rs. 177, but enquiries showed the alleged remittance to be fictitious. The postmaster and the four men whom he had employed to commit the robbery were successfully prosecuted, and all sentenced to transportation for life. In the second case that occurred in Burma two runners were suddenly assaulted by two armed Karens. The runner who was actually carrying the mails was seriously wounded, but the other runner defended his comrade for sometime with much courage, but finding himself over-matched eventually had to retreat. He was rewarded for his courageous conduct. The assailants could not be traced and no portion of the mail was recovered. The only other case involving a loss of life occurred in Rajputana where a camel sowar escorting the mails was shot dead. One of the men concerned in this crime was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. In one of the cases that took place in the Madras Presidency the object of the robbers appears to have been to obtain some official documents. The bulk of the mail was found intact, but most of the articles addressed to Government officers had been opened, and a parcel so addressed was missing. There were only 10 cases in which Government suffered any loss, the total loss amounting to Rs. 8,854-1-6, of which Rs. 2, 387-1-6 was taken from the mails in actual cash, while Rs. 6,507 represents the compensation that had to be paid for insured articles. In 13 cases the entire mail was recovered, in 12 cases a portion was recovered, and in the remaining 11 the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there were 3 unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, two of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State.

CASUALTIES.

There were various other cases during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost and destruction of property was caused by storms, floods, fires and other causes. The maintenance of the mail service with Gilgit across the Burzil pass, 13,500 feet in height, is always attended with much risk during the winter months. In 1895-96 four mail carriers unfortunately lost their lives on this line, and during the year under report a rest house on this pass was swept away and buried beneath an avalanche with three mail carriers in it who were waiting their turn to take on the mails. In the Chhatisgarh division of the Central Provinces two men were killed by tigers while employed in carrying mails, one in October 1896 and the other in February 1897, while a serious accident occurred on the line from Shillong to Gauhati in Assam, owing to the ponies of the mail tonga being frightened by a leopard on the road. They became unmanageable and dashed away, and finally ponies and tonga fell over the precipice at the side of the road. The driver escaped with his life though he was severely injured, and the mails were recovered. In June 1893 a boat carrying mails across the Rapti in the Bahraich district of Oudh capsized owing to a sudden flood and the mails were lost, though the passengers, with the exception of a child, were rescued. In August 1891 a mail tonga was swept away while crossing the Chakki river in the Gurdaspur district of the Punjab, and the letter and parcel mails were lost, but the driver and a passenger, who was travelling in the tonga, escaped with their lives. In three other instances during the rains of the year under report mails were lost in the attempts of the mail carriers to cross streams that were in flood. On the 7th July 1896 the boat conveying mails to the s. s. Purulia at Bandar Abas in the Persian Gulf capsized, but the mails were saved by the 3rd Officer of the vessel, who swam ashore with them, and on the night of the 14th October 1896 the s. s. Tuna foundered after leaving Zaila in the Gulf of Aden and two mail bags on board were lost. The most serious accident that occurred during the year was the burning of the postal van attached to the mail train between the Sikandarabad and Dadri Railway stations on the East Indian Railway on the 27th April 1896. A native passenger in a 3rd class compartment next to the postal van was carrying fireworks with him which exploded, setting fire to the railway carriage and the postal van and causing the death of 11 persons, and the almost complete destruction of the mails, which comprised a large number of insured, value-payable, and other registered letters and parcels. During the year 15 post offices were destroyed by fire, but only one of the buildings was the property of the Department. In no case was there any serious loss of cash or Government property. Two small post office buildings were blown down by storms and one was washed away by a flood.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

The final report on the outturn of til sesamum crop of the Central Provinces—season 1897 :—

The area under til this year is 593,177 acres as compared with 627,945 acres in the previous year, *i.e.*, there is a decline of 6 per cent. in the area devoted to this oilseed. In ten districts the area under the crop has extended, and this expansion has taken place for the most part in tracts where til is grown as a rain crop. Exceptions to this rule are the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. All these increases have however been more than counterbalanced by contraction of cultivation in the other districts. The shrinkage is most marked in the Nagpur district where only 45,001 acres have been placed under til, as compared with 93,753 acres so cropped in the previous year. In the Nagpur country the greater portion of this crop is put into the ground at the close of August or beginning of September. To facilitate this operation a break in the rains is required, whereas this year the rainfall of the period under notice was both heavy and continuous. Fields therefore that had been intended for this crop were reserved for linseed or other spring sowings.

Although there is a decline in the total area as compared with the figures of 1896, the area now reported is 37 per cent. in advance of the average area placed under til during the ten years preceding 1896.

The crop is yielding well almost everywhere this year, with the exception of Chanda and Hoshangabad, where the outturn is stated at 12 annas ; the condition of the crop in Damoh and Saugor ranges between 14 and 18 annas. I have recently traversed the Warora tahsil of Chanda, where this crop is of importance, and am disposed to think the yield is little short of average. In some fields it is true that the plants are sparse owing to the seed being washed out by heavy showers shortly after so wing, but there are on the other hand a large proportion of fields with abundant promise. The nights have lately been very cold throughout the Provinces and the topmost blossoms have at places shrivelled owing to frost. To this cause the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, attributes the lowness of his anna estimate, while the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur has lowered his estimate from 18 to 15 annas, in consequence of damage caused to the crop by caterpillar damage and insects are complained of in Nimar and Wardha. In some districts also weeding has been neglected owing to want of funds and in others the heavy showers late in October were prejudicial. But even when allowance is made for all losses so occasioned, the Provincial yield is in all probability well up to average.

The total estimated outturn of the season is taken at 54,248 tons as compared with 43,953 in 1896 and 45,243 in 1895. The exports for the period 1st October to 30th September amounted to 23,700 tons in 1896-97 and 39,085 tons in 1895-96. During the past year the prevalence of the plague has doubtless hampered the export traffic and there are indications that stocks are in consequence unexhausted. The amount at present available for export would then appear to be larger than usual and 45,000 tons is probably well within the mark.

4. I contrast below the export traffic for the period 1st October up to the middle of December for the past four years in bags of 2-1-2 maunds :—

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
41,831	37,390	31,948	101,984

Up to date then this season over 9,000 tons have taken the railway, half of which has been contributed by the Nerbudda Block. The late variety of til has not yet come to market. Traffic is fairly brisk at present though prices are not very favourable when compared with those ruling during the past two years.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Big scores were the order of the day again on Friday last. At 500 yards Lance Corpal Herbert leads with 27 and at 600 yards Sergeant Major Downing made a possible. The full scores are :—

21ST COMPETITION.	500 yds.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	27a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Sgt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	25c
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Vol F H English, B Vol Rifles	24d
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	25c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Cr-Sergt J E Keen, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	21
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	18

a Handicapped 8 points ; b handicapped 6 points ; c handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon ; d handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon ; e handicapped 4 points ; and f handicapped 2 points.

22ND COMPETITION.	600 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28a
Lce-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25d
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24d
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	24d
Cr-Sergt J E Keen, Bo Vol Rifles	24e
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23e
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	23c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	10

a Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon and Bo. Rifle Club silver Medal for highest possible score ; b handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; c handicapped 5 points ; d handicapped 6 points ; and e handicapped 4 points.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Morning Service.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Missionary Litany, and Address by Rev. W. G. Peel. Subject : The coming of our Lord with His Saints. Thess IV 13-18.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·883
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of wind *	NW, ENE, NW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 138

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale Depots 1, St. Swithins Road, London (England).

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Reclamation Scheme.

35. Whenever the Board is of opinion that it is expedient for the purposes of this Act to reclaim any area being part of the foreshore vested in the Board under this Act the Board may pass a resolution that it is expedient to reclaim such area as aforesaid, and shall forthwith proceed to make a reclamation scheme in respect of such area.

Board to have power to make a reclamation scheme.

Particulars which shall accompany a reclamation scheme.

36. The reclamation scheme shall be accompanied by maps and particulars, and—

(*a*) may provide for reclaiming, excavating, enclosing and raising the whole or any part of such area ;

(*b*) may provide for laying out the area to be reclaimed by forming streets.

Procedure on the completion of a reclamation scheme.

37. Upon completion of a reclamation scheme the provisions of Sections 29 (*a*), 30 and 31 shall, with all necessary modifications, be applicable to the scheme in the same manner as if scheme were an improvement scheme.

Police Accommodation Schemes.

Board to have power to make a Police accommodation scheme.

38. When a representation is made by Government to the Board that within any part of the City accommodation is required for housing any part of the Presidency Police, the Board shall take such representation into their consideration, and, if satisfied of the sufficiency of their resources and that it is otherwise expedient, shall pass a resolution to the effect that a scheme for providing such accommodation ought to be made, and shall forthwith proceed to make a Police accommodation scheme.

Particulars which shall accompany Police accommodation scheme.

(1) The police accommodation scheme shall be accompanied by maps and particulars, and may provide for constructing dwellings and accessory buildings (including stables for the horses of the mounted branch) for any or all classes of such Police, and for acquiring, raising and levelling up any land required for such purposes.

(2) The scheme shall specify the lands to be acquired.

Procedure on the completion of a Police accommodation scheme.

39. Upon completion of a Police accommodation scheme, the provisions of Sections 29, 30, and 31 shall, with all necessary modifications, be applicable to the scheme in the same manner as if the scheme were an improvement scheme.

Buildings on completion to be leased to Government on certain terms.

40. (1) Upon the completion of any building constructed by the Board under Section 39, the building together with the land forming the site thereof shall be leased to Government by the Board on a repairing leasing to be determined on the expiration of the period fixed for repayment of the loan of which the money expended on the construction of such building and the cost (if any) of the acquisition of such site form a part, and the Government shall, during the period of such lease, pay yearly to the Board by way of rent (1) all rates and taxes payable by the Board in respect of the building and the site thereof ; and, (2) all interest and sinking fund charges payable by the Board in respect of any loan raised to defray expenditure incurred in the construction of the building and the cost (if any) of the acquisition of any land forming the whole or any part of the site of the building including the interest and sinking fund charges up till the completion of the building and in case of the land forming the whole or any part of the site of the building including the land assessed to the assessment at Items 11 of Schedule C or in Schedule D, or (*b*) vesting in the Board under Section 53 (iii), 3 per cent. on the value of such last-mentioned land at a rate to be determined by the Collector, regard being had in the case of (*a*) to the rate applicable to such land as specified in column 7 of the said schedules, and in case of (*b*) to the amount determined under Section 61.

(2) Upon the expiration of any such lease, the building comprised therein shall vest absolutely in Government and the land forming the whole or any part of the site of the building shall forthwith—

(*a*) if or so far as such land is included in the lands specified in part III of Schedule C, be vested in the Board under Section 53 (iii), revest in Government, and the capital debt (if any) due by the Board under Section 59 in respect of such land, and the liability of the Board under Section 61 in respect of such land, shall be reduced proportionately.

(*b*) if or so far as such land is included in the lands specified in Schedule D, be vested in the Board by Government for the remainder of the term for which such land is vested in the Board under Section 53 and the Government shall pay to the Board in respect of such land such early rent as may then be agreed upon.

(c) If, and so far as such land shall have been acquired by the Board, vest in Government.

General.

Minimum width of new streets.

41. (1) No new street, if made for carriage traffic, shall be less than 40 feet in width, or if made for foot traffic only, shall be less than 20 feet in width.

Proviso in case of garden or open spaces being reserved on one or both sides of a street.

Provided that where in an improvement or street or reclamation scheme or otherwise, wherever continuously for the whole length of a street provision is made for a garden or open space on one or both sides of such terms as to preclude such space being built over, when the total space between the buildings on opposite sides of the street, including such garden or open space, is not less than 40 feet, the street between such buildings need not, if made for carriage traffic, be more than 30 feet in width, than 20 feet in width, and, if made for foot, traffic only, need not be more and shall not be less, than 10 feet in width.

(2) The Commissioner shall, on being satisfied that any street formed by the Board has been duly levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered in the manner provided for in the plans of any scheme sanctioned by Government and that such lamps posts and other apparatus as are in his opinion necessary for the lighting thereof have been provided by the Board, declare such street to be a public street, and such street shall thereupon vest in the Corporation, and the Corporation shall thence forward maintain, keep in repair, light and cleanse such street.

Streets on completion to vest in and be maintained by the Corporation.

(3) Any open space reserved for ventilation in any part of the City, and provided by the Board as part of any scheme sanctioned under this chapter shall be transferred, on completion, to the Commissioner for maintenance at the expense of the Corporation, and shall thereafter vest in the said Corporation :

Open space reserved for ventilation to vest in and be maintained by the Corporation.

Provided that the Commissioner may, if necessary, require the Board, previous to the said transfer, to enclose, and, if necessary, provide lamps or other apparatus for lighting any such open space.

Disputes under this section to be determined by Government.

(4) Any dispute which arises between the Board and the Commissioner in respect of any of the provisions of this section shall be determined by Government, whose decision shall be final.

Acquisition of Land.

Board to have power to acquire lands by agreement.

42. Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Board to agree with the owners of any lands or of any interest in the lands needed by the Board for the purposes of this act for the purchase of such lands or of any interest in such lands.

Extent to which Land Acquisition Act shall apply to acquisition of land otherwise than by agreement.

43. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (in this section referred to as "the said Act"), the said Act shall not, except to the extent set forth in Schedule A, apply to the acquisition of land under this Act, but the said Act shall, to the extent set forth in the said schedule, regulate and apply to the acquisition of lands otherwise than by agreement, and shall for that purpose be deemed to form part of this Part of this Act in the same manner as if enacted in the body hereof ; subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act and to the provisions following (namely) :—

(1) A reference to any section of the said Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such last-mentioned section, as modified by the provisions of this Part of this Act.

(2) In the construction of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act and the provisions of this Part of this Act, the provisions of the said sub-section shall, for the purposes of this Act, be applicable immediately upon the passing of a resolution under Section 25, 32, 35 or 38 of this Act, and the Board shall be deemed to be the Local Government and 24 hours notice shall be deemed to be 7 days' notice.

(3) In the construction of the said specified sections of the said Act and the provisions of this Part of this Act the publication of a declaration under Section 31, 34, 37 or 39 of this Act shall be deemed to be the publication or a declaration under Section 6 of the said Act.

(4) In the construction of Section 9 (2) and Section 10 of the said Act and the provisions of this Part of this Act, a period of 7 days shall be deemed to be the period of 15 days.

Land deemed to be local authority under Land Acquisition Act.

5) In the construction of Section 50, sub-section (2), of the said Act and the provisions of this Part of this Act, the Board shall be deemed to be the local authority or company concerned.

(6) (*a*) For the purposes of this part of this Act, a Tribunal of appeals shall be constituted as hereinafter mentioned to perform the functions of the Court under the said Act, and, in the construction of the said Act and the provisions of this Part of this Act, the Tribunal of appeal shall be deemed to be the Court, and the award of the Tribunal or, in the event of disagreement, the award of the majority of the Tribunal, shall be deemed to be the award of the Court, and shall, subject to the provisions for appeal hereinafter contained, be final, and the President of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be the Judge.

Constitution of Tribunal of appeal to perform the function of the Court.

(*b*) The decision of all questions of law and procedure shall in every case rest solely with the President.

(*c*) Such Tribunal of appeal shall consist of three members, that is to say, of a President (who shall be a special Judicial officer) and two assessors. The President and one of the assessors shall be appointed by Government by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* ; the other assessor shall be appointed by the Corporation : Provided that any person who is a Trustee under this Act, or who, by reason of the provisions of Section 15, is disqualified to be a Trustee, shall be disqualified to be a member of the Tribunal.

(*d*) Members of the Tribunal of appeal shall be appointed for a term of one year, and any such member shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(*e*) It shall be lawful for Government, if it think fit, to remove for inhability, or misbehaviour or otherwise and sufficient cause, any member of the Tribunal of appeal.

(*f*) Upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the Tribunal of appeal, or during the temporary absence through illness or other unavoidable cause of any member thereof, the Government or the Corporation (as the case may be), whichever of them shall have appointed the member of the Tribunal whose place shall be vacated, shall appoint forthwith a fit person to be a member (either temporary or permanent) of the Tribunal in lieu of the member whose place is vacated or who is temporarily absent as aforesaid.

(*g*) Each member of the Tribunal of appeal shall be entitled to such remuneration, either by way of monthly salary or by way of fees, or partly in one way and partly in the others, as the Government may from time to time fix.

(*h*) The remuneration mentioned in clause (*g*) and the cost of any special clerical or other establishments which shall be necessary shall be paid by the Board.

(*i*) any order of the Tribunal of appeal may be enforced by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay as if it had been an order of that Court.

(*k*) In all cases in which the amount of the compensation awarded by the Tribunal of appeal shall exceed Rs. 5,000, or in any case upon the grant of a certificate by the President that the case is a fit one for appeal, there shall be an appeal to the High Court from the award or any part of the award, of the Tribunal, so far as part thereof declares (i) the right of any particular person or persons to receive the compensation awarded or (ii) the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(7) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any land or building acquired under this Act, the following further provisions shall apply :—

Special provisions as to compensation.

(*a*) The Court shall take into consideration any increase to the value of any other land or building belonging to the person interested likely to accrue from the acquisition of the land or the acquisition or demolition of the building.

(*b*) When any addition to, or improvement of, the land or building has been made after the date of the publication under Section 29 or 34, of this Act of a notice stating the fact of an improvement of street scheme having been made, such addition or improvement shall not (unless it was necessary for the maintenance of the building in a proper state of repair) be included, and in case of any interest acquired in the said date shall any separate estimate of the value thereof be made, so as to increase the amount of compensation to be paid for the land or building.

(*c*) In estimating the market value of the building at the date of the publication of declaration relating thereto under Section 29 or 34 of this Act, the Court shall have regard to the nature and, the condition of the property and the probable duration of the building in its existing state and to the state of repair thereof and to the provisions of clauses (d), (e) and (f) of this sub-section.

(*d*) When the owner of the land or building has, within twenty-four months preceding the date of the publication under Section 29 or Section 34, made a return under Section 155 of the Municipal Act of the rent of the land or building, the rent of the land or building shall not in any such case be deemed to be greater than the amount of such return.

(*e*) If in the opinion of the Court the rental of the land or building has been enhanced by reason of its being used for an illegal purpose, or being so overcrowed as to be dangerous or injurious to health of the inmates, the rental shall not be deemed to be greater than the rental which would be obtainable if the land or building were used for legal purposes only, or were occupied by such a number of persons only as it was suitable to accommodate without risk of such over-crowding.

(*f*) If in the opinion of the Court the building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair, the amount of compensation, shall not exceed the estimated value of the building afterbeing put into such condition, or into reasonably good repair, less the estimated expense of putting it into such condition or repair.

(*g*) If in the opinion of the Court the building being used or intended or likely to be used for human habitation is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, the amount of compensation shall not exceed the value of the materials, less the cost of demolition.

Collector to take possession after making award and transfer land to the Board.

44. When the Collector has made an award under Section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the provisions of this part of this Act, he may take possession of the land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in Her Majesty free from all encumbrances, and the Collector shall upon payment of the cost of the acquisition, and upon the Board agreeing to pay any further costs which may be incurred on account of the acquisition of the land, transfer the land to the Board, and the land shall thereupon vest in the Board.

IV.—BORROWING POWERS.

Power to borrow from Government or other persons.

45. The Board may from time to time borrow or re-borrow and pay up all interest from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, with the previous sanction of the Government of India from any other person, any sum necessary for the purpose of defraying any cost, charges or expenses incurred or to be incurred by them in the execution of this Act, including any part of any debt balance which shall be chargeable to capital under Section 69.

Government to direct manner in which money shall be borrowed from other persons.

46. Whenever the consent of Government has been obtained to the raising of money by the Board from any person other than the Secretary of State for India in Council under the last preceding section, Government shall, with the previous consent of the Government of India, direct and appoint the manner in which such money shall be raised.

Interest on debenture loans to form charge prior to interest due to the Secretary of State or Corporation.

47. If such money shall be raised on debentures bearing interest, such interest shall constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation under Section 59.

Provision for sinking fund to repay money borrowed.

48. The Board shall either pay off the money borrowed under the provisions of the preceding sections by equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal or of principal and interest, or they shall in every year set apart as a sinking fund and accumulate in the way of compound interest, by investing the same in the purchase of public securities, such sum or sums as will, with accumulations in the way of compound interest, be sufficient after payment of all expenses to pay off the moneys so borrowed within the period sanctioned.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HIGH CLASS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* is glad to learn that Mr. Mervanjee, the eldest son of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P, the only Indian representative in Parliament, has been called to the Bar, and that he intends to offer himself for the Honours examination next year. Mr. Merwanjee is now prosecuting his studies in Oxford, and will shortly present himself for the B. A. examination of the University. Our contemporary adds : It has always been contended in these columns that only those who can afford to pay for high class education should receive the benefit of such education. Many of our Indians, who can scrape together a few thousand rupees, compete for and obtain degrees in higher education in England, but as they are not in a position to wait until such time as they are able to maintain themselves with dignity to their profession, the result is, that they soon become discontented, and when they fail to secure some appointment or other recognition at the hands of Government, they become disloyal and indiscriminately cast their lot with those who are in constant opposition to her Majesty's Government. As is the case in England, high class education should be made in India as dear as possible, because our people are never expected to appreciate the worth of the great boon granted by Government unless they have to pay through their nose for it.

A TEMPORARY TOWN OF MAT HUTS.

The *Indian Spectator* suggests the erection of a temporary town of mat huts at some peace outside the city in order to cope with the plague. Our contemporary observes :—The plague is rising by leaps and bounds, and we do not know to what height the upper curve it is describing will rise. The abandonment of quarantine on the in-coming human traffic is a natural sequence of the development of events, which show that when plague breaks out afresh, more imperative is it to nip it in the bud than to prevent foreign importation. We again urge our proposal that a large temporary town of mat huts be erected at some place outside the town, and that the people of badly affected houses be carried there compulsorily. If to undertake a measure of this kind as regards the whole length and breadth of the town be found impracticable, let some of our worst-affected parts be subject aed to the operation. Take parts of Mandvi and Byculla, for example. Vacate them by removing the population to huts erected on some large vacant plot five miles from Bombay proper and at least one mile from any of the inhabited suburbs, and let the vacated quarters of Bombay be then thoroghly disinfected and kept uninhabited for a fortnight or two at least. Then let other parts be taken in hand. The accomodation in the temporary town should be gratis only to the poor. And there should be at the new temporary town, provided from the beginning, all conveniences of a market, a Police *Thana*, an hospital, a carriage-stand and a branch railway line to boot. The project is a herculean one, but the plague has attained to such dimension, that only a herculean remedy would combat with it, and no such means would be transgressing the requirements of the hour.

THE SEDITION BILL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes in strong language regarding the new Sedition Bill :—The state and defence memorial prepared by the Bombay Presidency Association on the Sedition Bill, and adopted at yesterday's public meeting, will, we dare say, remove all doubts, if doubts existed at all, of the truly draconic character of this latest attempt of our legislators at framing Press laws. The memorial which is exhaustive enough and replete with irrefutable arguments, is a very moderate statement of reasons why the Bill should be either withdrawn or considerably modified. It is pure hypocrisy to say that Government is treating the Press with leniency when its rafrains from having recourse again to the Vernacular Press Act of odious memory. India at this moment requires the advocacy of the accomplished and liberty loving Mr. James Maclean to smash every argument urged and every statement made by both the Law Member and the Viceroy. But it is some satisfaction to note that other less able publicists are not behind in denouncing this measure which is ten times more odious, tyrannical and repressive than the Black Act of 1878.

A PROPOSED CAMPAIGN AGAINST BOMBAY RATS.

The *Indian Spectator* suggests a campaign against Bombay rats, remarking :—The sage, learned in the wisdom of the mysteries of the Hindu medical works, who has told us that the result of his researches is that the plague bacillus has its birth and origin in the disinfectant agents thrown in our gutters, for they are taken in by the rats and these germicides become poison in the healt of the rat-kind, developing into the plague bacillus in the rats—this theory and discoverer may certainly be mistaken, but this much cannot certainly be gainsaid that it is rats, and rats alone, that are the most dangerous propagators of plague from house to house and from one quarter of the city to another. The dataon which to base this conclusion are incontestable. We do not mean that the rats are the only propagators and spreaders of plague. They are one and by far, the more ubiquitous agency. Human beings coming in contact with plague patients are another. And, hence in the case of the latter, we segregate the sick and also the contacts and the suspects. To be consistent, we should be equally anxious to segregate the rats—the plague-affected rats, we mean, and the best way to it seems to be to extirpate the whole race of Bombay rats.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S HEALTH.

With reference to M. Dadabhai Naoroji's alleged ill-health, the "Gujerat Mitra" remarks :—So after all the reports of Mr. Dadabhai's ill-health which were given such widespread currency a few weeks back in every country have received at last an authoritative contradiction. The reports are a tissue of falsehood, and the entire Indian public has the satisfaction of learn that they have no foundation except it be in the imagination of their author. Apart from the "bona fides" of their author in giving an undeserved publicity to what has after all turned out to be a malicious lie, the public has had an indubitable gain, inasmuch as they have been informed on Mr. Dadabhai's own authority that he has been in the best of health and spirits and has been still working for the good of this country with a vigour and energy that is simply miraculous for an Indian gentleman of his age.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF WEEKLY *India*.

Referring to the first number of weekly *India* which has reached this country, the *Indian Spectator* writes :—"Full of information and opinions on Indian affairs, it must be confessed to have come out in a prepossessing form. Welcomed as it is to be in its new, bright, healthy and attractive garb, one might well question how it can pay with the price remaining as of the old monthly, viz., Rs. 6. It is sincerely to be wished that Mr. Goodridge's fears that the new departure may cost India much more money without adding to the benefits received in exchange may be falsified. Passing to the contents we find, as usual, some very telling notes and criticism on Indian topics. Among the contributors are to be seen the devoted Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Jon Budd Phaer, and Mr. Alfred Webb, their subjects being, Touch Loss with India ; the cause and consequences ; the case in point, and Mr. Tilak ; India and Consequences, respectively. There are several other articles and reports." The *Native Opinion* observes ; "The new number is full of much and varied information which is very interesting. The weekly issue will also afford us much needed facility. It is of the utmost importance that correct information should be furnished to the English public, and it has been found somewhat difficult to pursuade the leading English journals to spare some space for Indian information, particularly that furnished by the party of progressive politics. The weekly "India" with correspondents at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lahore and Nagpur furnishing authentic information and discussing important measures of Government from the non-official point of view, would be of great service."

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW LAW COLLEGE.

The native papers are glad that the Senate has by a majority sanctioned the recognition of the New Law College.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The schems originated with Mr. Justice Tyabji and some of the indigenous Fellows of our University. It naturally breaks in upon an existing monopoly. There is no wonder that it has aroused a deal of opposition. Monopolies are not healthful. The Government Law School has not been an exceptionally

at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1898.

Mr D Ibbetson, C S I, I C S, Secy to the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Feb 1898.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Biermann, Consul for Germany at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 11th Jan, 1898.

Col H Wylie, C S I, Bengal Infy, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr H S Barnes, C S I, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col E E Bay, I S C, held charge of the office of Cant Magte at Mhow, in addition to his military duties from the 23rd Dec, 1897, to the 24th Jan 1898, both days inclusive.

Capt F A G Krarer, I S C, Wing Officer, Hazara Bo Infy, is appointed to offi inte temporarily as a rolitl Asst of the 3d class and is posted as Cant Magte at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr C G Consular Agent for the United states of America at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L Marshall, I C S, Asst Accountant Genl, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Mr W D Woollam, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Controller and Auditor General, with effect from the 13th Jan, 1898.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Dec, 1897, are notified :-

With effect from the 3rd Dec, 1897—Mr L J W Morgan to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 4th Dec, 1897—Mr H G H Keene to revert to class IV, Mr R T Howe to revert to class IV, Mr K L Batts to revert to class V, and Mr U L Majumdar to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List, Mr J S Milne to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 11th Dec, 1897—Mr M F Gauntlett to officiate in class III, Mr D J Bridge to revert to class IV, Mr W A Pollard to revert to class V, and Mr F Thomson to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List—Mr K Chatak to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 13th Dec, 1897—Mr W L Harvey to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class II of the Statistical Branch—Mr A G Chuckerbutty to revert to class II, Mr L M Marshall to officiate in class III instead of in class II, Mr M F Gauntlett to revert to class IV, Mr G J Ray to revert to class V, and Mr H G Tomkins to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List Mr W D Woollam to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 13th Dec, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr W L Harvey—Mr A G Chuckerbutty to officiate in class I, Mr L Marshall to officiate in class II, Mr M F Gauntlett to officiate in class III, Mr G J Ray to officiate in class IV, and Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class V, and Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List—with effect from the 1st D c, 1897—Mr W D Woollam to revert to the class of Probationers.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List, with effect from the 3rd Jan, 1898 :—Mr J A Rice to be Asst Accountant and Mr W J F Williamson to class V, and Mr J C Mitra to class VI.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to make the following appointm nts to H M's Personal Staff—To be Extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut L S Bayley, R A, dated 18th Dec 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

In G G O No 10 of 1898, Lieut R J Hilson should have been described as a Second Lieut.

Second Lieut Hilson will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th Nov 1897, subject to H M's approval.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

The following change in the Staff of the Malakand Field Force, is made with effect from the 2 th Dec 1897—Capt L G Watkins, R A, to be Ordnance Officer, vice Capt W W Cookson, R A, ordered to rejoin the office of the Inspector Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Command.

TIRAH.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates the officers may assume their duties—

Bt Lieut Col S C H Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Rawal Pindi district, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, 1st Bgde, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Capt H R B Deane, Norfolk Regt, who has vacated.

Capt O B S F Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, Section Comdt, Line of Communications, to be Depy Asst Adjt and Qr Mr Genl, Line of Communications, vice Capt I Philipps, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkhas, who has vacated.

Capt G E D Eismie, 5th Punj Cavy, to be Section Comdt, Line of Communications, vice Capt O B S F Shore appointed Depy Asst Adjt and Qr Mr Genl.

Lieut W P Dimsdale, Royal Irish Rifles, Offg Aide de Camp to H E the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces, Bombay, to be Extra Orderly Officer to Brgde-Genl W F Symons, C B, Comdg I Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

The following changes in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assumed charge of their duties :—

Lieut A H Lawrence-Archer, R A, to be Brgde Ordnance Officer, Peshawar Column, vice Major T E Rown, R A, ordered to take charge of the Office of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance Punjab Command.

Capt M W S Pasley, R A, Base Ordnance Officer, whose services became available on the Base being changed from Kohat to Peshawar, to be Ordnance Officer, Line of Communications, vice Capt L G Watkins, R A, Appointed Ordnance Officer, Malakand Field Force.

Capt P S Cooper, R A, to be Divisional Ordance Officer, 1st Division, vice Capt A R Braid, R A, ordered to take charge of the Agra Depot.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—Major H Read, dated 25th Dec 1897.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank o Major, whilst serving as regimental Second-in-Command, Indian Army :—Capt J S Melville, dated 25th Dec 189 .

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Major—Capt R E S Taylor, 23d Jan 1898.

To be Lieutenants—second Lieut L Slater, 4th Nov 1897 and Second Lieut Charles Douglas Duxbury—4th Dec 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Brigade Surg Lieut Colonels—Bengal Establishment —Surgn Lieut Col G C Hall, vice Brgde Surgn Lieut Col G Hutchesen, M D, promoted, dated 1st Oct 1897. Surgn Lieut Col J T B Bookey, vice Brgde Surgn Lieut Col B Franklin, C I E, promoted and seconded, dated 24th Oct 1897, and Surgn Lieut Col J Young, M B, vice Brgde Surgn Lieut Col G Mott Davis, M D, D S O, promoted, dated 28th Oct 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifle Regt—Jay Havildar Birkhdhoj Gurung to be Jemadar, vice Janga Khatri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Dec 1897, and Havildar Hira Sing Thapa, to be Jemadar vice Mohar Thapa transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Dec 1897.

2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifle Regt—Havildar Bir Mal Thapa to be Jemadar, vice Jitman Rai, deceased, with effect from the 28th Oct 1897.

13th Regt of Bom Infantry—Jemadar Bhagwant Singh to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Satadin Singh to be Jemadar, vice Amir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th August 1897, and Havildar Beant Singh to be Jemadar, vice Yesu Raul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th Nov 1897 This promotion to be supernumerary to the establishment of Jamadars until absorbed on the existing vacancy in the grade of Subadar being filled up.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Regt of Punjab Infantry—Subadar Hari Singh to be Subadar Major, vice Nur Alam, deceased ; with effect from the 19th Oct 1897.

REWARDS.

First grade Hospital Assit Mahomed Khan, No. 667, attached to the 24th Bengal Infy, is, in recognition of the good service rendered by him at Malakand between the 30th July and the 1st Aug 1897, specially promoted to be a Senior Hospital Assistant.

First grade Hospital Assit Piara Singh, No 512, attached to the 11th Bengal Lancers, is, in recognition of the good service rendered by him during the siege of Chakdarra, Specially promoted to be a Senior Hospital Assistant.

Second grade Hospital Assit Rashn Ali, No 636, attached to No 28 D, Native Field Hospital, and Second grade Hospital Assit Nand Lal, No 605, attached to the 37th Bengal Inf, are, in recognition of the good service rendered by them during the siege of Chakdarra, Specially promoted to be Hospital Assistants of the First grade subject to their passing the necessary examination for promotion within twelve months of this date.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st Dec 1897 :—Sergt-Instr W H Harseaves Oorth Light Horse, and Sergt-Instr J Wareham, R I Ry Volr Rifle Corps.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned Native Officer to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit :- Subadar Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry.—For conspicuous gallantry in action in the Ublan Pass, Kohat Border, on the 27th Aug 1897, on which occasion, though severely wounded at the commencement of the engagement, he led his company up the hill under the fire of the enemy, and continued to command it until the close of the action.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cawnpore Light Horse—Capt A S B Chapman resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd Jan 1898.

Cawnpore Artillery Volunteers—Capt R P Ashton to be Major, vice Thomson, transferred to the supernumerary list, Lieut H D Cartwright, to be Capt, vice Ashton, promoted, and Second Lieut D A Tyrie, to be Lieut, vice Cartwright promoted.

1st Punjab Sikhs Vol Rifles—Col Sir W Bisset, K C I E, R E, Comdt, resigns his appointment with effect from the 13th Dec 1897, on transfer to the supernumerary list.

E I Ry Vol Rifles—Capt Hony-Major D Neville, V D, resigns his commission, Lieut A Jenkins to be Capt, vice Nevilles resigned, Second Lieut T H Ward to be Lieut, vice Jenkins, promoted, Second Lieut G B Jenyns resigns his commission, Sergt Lieut H G Waters resigns his commission, and H G Waters, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—Lieut-Col H K Gordon, Unattached List, Moulmein Volunteer Rifles, to be Comdt, vice Ludlow, resigned.

ORGANISATION.

The Government of India are pleased to sanction the amalgamation of the Bellary Volr Rifles with the Southern Mahratta Railway Vol Corps the former Corps being taken, on the strength of K Company of the latter.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave :—Sub Lieut A G Bingham R I M private affairs for two days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under section 16 [1] of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway.

Mr W G Gilchrist, Supdg Engr, 3rd class, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for one year in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Dept Notification No 393, dated the 29th Sept 1897.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under section [1] of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Lyallpur-Khanewal Extension of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway.

The leave on medical certificate for eight months granted to Mr F S Sherlock-Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, in Notification No 47, dated the 5th Feb 1897, has been extended by six months by H M's Secy of State for India.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—W H Gray, to be Examiner, 3rd class, temporary supernumerary, and H A English, to be Examiner 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem, supernumerary.

Second Lieut F M H Rashee, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept, as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to St to Railways.—His services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic.

Mr A Kang, Supdg Engr, 1st class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Jan 1898.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Trunlinger, Asst Supt, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, and Chief Telegraph Officer with the Tirah Field Force, is granted the local rank of Supt, with effect from the 24th Sept 1897, and until further orders.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It has been stated that H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg has written a German book to comfort those who mourn. It may be desirable, therefore, to point out the exact words of the title-page of the little compilation to which she reports refer : "Trost im Leide ; Lesefruchte einer Trauernden. Aus dem Englishen. Von. B. v. B." Books of consolation are as rare in German as they are common in English. As the little-page states, and he contents show, the volume consisted of extracts from well-known English books, made by "B. v. B." and translated by her into German.

Mr. Henry George, junior, who is now preparing his father's posthumous work on "The Science of Political Economy" for publication in book form, is also engaged upon a biography of his father, the "Prophet of San Francisco." As soon as the plan of the work is sketched out he proposes to visit Philadelphia (Henry George's birthplace) and California, the scene of his early journalistic labors, in search of new material, and will thereupon probably come to England by way of Australia. The biography is expected to make a large book, as it will not only deal very fully will the life of Mr. George, but also give the history of the world-wide movement which he originated. A volume of Henry George's miscellaneous writings and speeches, also edited by his son, may be expected in the course of a month or two.

Mr. William Kingsford, the able historian of Canada, has recently finished the ninth volume of his work. It will be published here by Messrs. Kegan Paul within the next few days. Early in the summer they hope to issue the tenth and final volume, upon which Mr. Kingsford is now engaged. The initial volume of what has been at once a large and valuable undertaking appeared in 1887. Mr. Kingsford will bring the story of Canada down to the time it became a Federated Dominion.

The uncertainty about the future of Hawaii as a State will give interest to a volume which Messrs. Harper are bringing out. In L. Mrs. Visger, best know as Jean A. Owen, will tell in a popular way the history of Hawaii. She may be generally known that the nom de guerre, "A Sun of the Marshes" represents the coalescened work of Mr. Visger and a Surrey naturalist. Mrs Visger has, however, been far beyond the bounds of Surrey—she has been an ardent traveller. She lived in Hawaii for a while, and so got to thoroughly know the country, its people, and its rulers. The volume will be illustrated.

"Raid and Reform" is the title of a volume by Dr. Alfred Hillier, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish on Tuesday. Dr. Hillier has been a prominent figure in South Africa, and he was one of the Pretoria prisoners. First he reviews the history of the Transvaal from the origin of the Republic down to the year 1884. That part of the work was written before the crisis of 1895-96 and Jameson's incursion into the territory of the Boers. Of the origin and circumstances of that event Dr. Hillier writes fully, and then he appends his diary as a political prisoner. There are further, two essays on prehistoric man in South Africa.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann has written a book entitled Millais and his Works, and Messrs. Blackwood will bring it out immediately. The volume will be fully illustrated from the late President's most interesting and important pictures. Mr. Spielmann gives us a chapter on Millaise's life, and an appreciation of his art. There follows a picture-by-picture comment of the Millais works now being exhibited at the Royal Academy and the same in reference to other drawings. There is a chronological list of the Millias oil paintings, and another of the pictures that have been engraved. Further, the book will include the article on art which Sir John contributed to the "Magazine of Art."

Under the title of "The Debatable Land," a series of essays on the subject of secondary education by Mr. John Charles Turner, will be published by Messrs. Constable. Not long ago Mr. Turner gave us a volume, "Some Observations of a Casual Parent," which also discussed education. His special topics on the present occasion include, for example, the position of public schools with reference to secondary education. He also discusses the position of science and art, the organisation of examinations, and the training and remuneration of teachers.

One or two interesting announcements are made by Messrs. Longmans in their new quarterly list. Mr. W. Hall White, more widely known perhaps as "Mark Rutherford," recently edited a volume describing Mr. Norton Longman's Wordsworth and Coleridge manuscripts. He is to follow this up with another volume in which he examines the charge of apostacy against Wordsworth. Then, William Morris's last romance, "The Sundering Flood," is now almost ready for publication. We are to get a new and complete edition of the poems of Jean Ingelow in one volume at 7s. 6d. Mr. William Coutts, the senior classical master of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, has rendered Horace into English prose. This book will have a life, introduction, and notes.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will have ready at once a book which tells of the building of the British Empire. The author is Mr. Alfred Thomas Story, and he begins at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and comes down to our own day. He takes England at the moment when she was finally shut off from dominion on the Continent of Europe. Then he traces her efforts to grasp an empire from the seven seas, and her wonderful success. His book was not an inspiration of the other morning—not even of the Diamond Jubilee—but has occupied him for several years. The illustrations, which will be a strong feature of the work, have been derived, as much as possible, from contemporary sources.

In the spring Messrs. Constable will publish a Life of Sir Charles Tilston Bright, C.E., M.P. He was, of course, one of the pioneers of submarine telegraphy. Indeed, an account of his career is also a history of the first Trans-Atlantic cable, and the first telegraph to India. His biographers are Mr. Edward B. Bright and Mr. Charles Bright, and they have had admirable material for their book. During his labors in various parts of the world Sir Charles was in the habit of keeping a diary. This journal contains many a stirring narrative of adventure by sea and land. There will be pictures.

A Coptic New Testament, in the Northern dialects, is about to be published by the Oxford University Press. It is a noteworthy fact that as far back as 1719 the University printed a Coptic New Testament. It was edited by an English clergyman, David Wilkins, from manuscript in the Bodleian Library. The volume was printed in the Sheldonian Theatre, which at the time was the Oxford printing establishment. The present translation into the Northern dialects was undertaken at the desire of Bishop Westcott. It will be in two volumes, these having an introduction, critical notes, and a literal-English translation.

Australia has had but one literary Governor, the late Mr. C. J. Latrobe, son of a London Moravian minister, companion of Washington Irving on the famous "Tour of the Prairies" and himself the author of several very interesting works of travel, notably "The Alpenstock" and "The Rambler in Mexico." Mr. Latrobe was appointed the first Governor of the Colony of Victoria, and the felicitous thought occured to him that it would be well to collect the narratives of personal experience of the pioneer colonists in that part of Australia. Accordingly he issued a circular letter, which elicited some fifty budgets of reminiscences of the early days of Melbourne and the surrounding province. These manuscripts have been deposit in the Melbourne Public Library for many years, and the trustees of that institution are now about to issue them in book form. They can hardly fail to be a valuable and interesting contribution to the literature of practical colonisation.

Sarah Grand's latest work, "The Beth Book," has been refused a place in Northampton Free Library. The *Evening Telegraph* of that town reports that the chairman of the library committee (Alderman Wetherell), who led the opposition, confessed that he had not read a line of the book he objected to.

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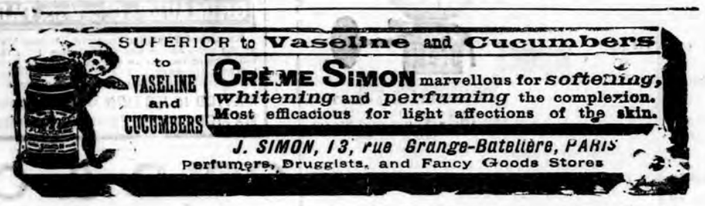
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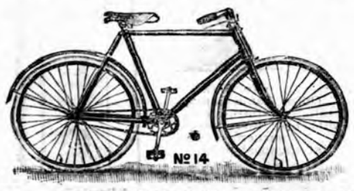

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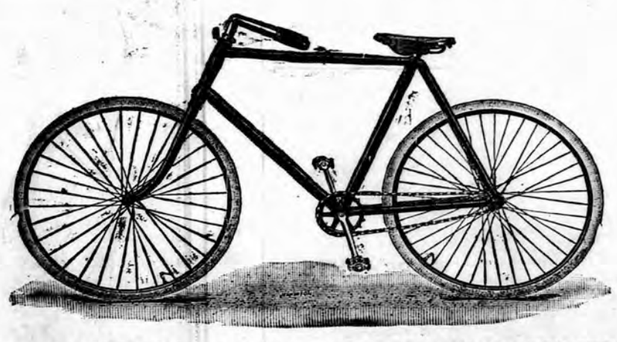

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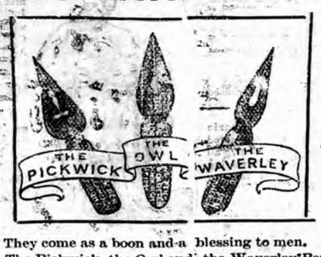

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